FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Military Situation — U.S. warships bombarded and silenced "Syrian-socialist-Palestinian" artillery positions in 'Alayh and Upper al-Matn after the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzi was hit by shellfire, a Lebanese military source announced late on 20 September in a statement reported by Beirut radio. The shells caused a fire in the courtyard, forcing U.S. personnel to vacate the building, the radio noted. Meanwhile, fighting erupted around Suq al-Gharb as the Lebanese Army repulsed another attack on its positions, according to a military source cited by the radio. In another development, the radio reported that the Syrians installed new artillery emplacements near Al-Batrun, where artillery shelled the Lebanese Air Force's new airport near Jubayl. An Army Command statement carried by the radio said Lebanese helicopters had destroyed four rocket launchers in Al-Batrun the previous day.

A group of U.S. Marines inspected Army positions at Suq al-Gharb on 20 September, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported citing a Marine spokesman.

Political Developments — Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan's mediation efforts have "collided with clear Syrian obstacles" which have caused the Lebanese Government to begin reconsidering its stands, although it will continue to seek a political solution through Saudi mediation, Beirut radio announced citing "informed sources." Although Lebanon has "approved" and made plans for a cease-fire, the sources said, Syria has vetoed the participation of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-Asa'd in the proposed national dialogue, thereby submitting "impossible conditions" which Lebanon has rejected — as Syria knew in advance. However, Prince Bandar indicated earlier that he has not yet received a reply to his latest proposals from any side, telling journalists that he was returning to Saudi Arabia to consult with King Fahd and to await replies from President Amin al-Jumayyil, Syria, and the National Salvation Front (NSF). Radio Monte Carlo, quoting the prince's remarks, said his departure from Damascus had reduced optimism about a cease-fire. As intensive contacts involving the Lebanese Government, NSF leaders, Syria, the United States, and the Saudi mediators continued earlier, Beirut radio reported that differences in viewpoints were limited to "unimportant points."

Meanwhile, ANSA revealed that Lebanon has officially asked Italy and France to provide small troop contingents to supervise a possible cease-fire in the Ash-Shuf. In another development, Lebanon's UN ambassador announced that he has presented a draft resolution to the Security Council calling for an immediate cease-fire, Beirut radio noted.

Curfew Eased — An Army Command statement broadcast by Beirut radio announced that the curfew between Ash-Shuwayfat and Beirut's southern suburb has been lifted between 0800 and 1400 local time.

Israeli View — Senior Israeli officials are "extremely perturbed" at the possibility that Dayr al-Qamar and Suq al-Gharb may fall into hostile hands, thereby posing a direct threat to the IDF in Lebanon, *The Jerusalem Post* reported on 21 September. Nevertheless, Israel has rejected U.S. suggestions that it use air strikes against "terrorist" targets on the battlefronts near Beirut, *Hatzofe* disclosed earlier. Meanwhile, *Davar* said Israel is concerned about the increasing tension in Lebanon "in light of U.S. warnings on the one hand and the arrival of the Soviet deputy chief of staff in Damascus on the other."

Israel

President Hayim Herzog has asked Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to form a new government, according to IDF radio. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will return to work either 23 or 25 September, *Yedi'ot Aharonot* reported.

In another development, the Labor Party demanded the expulsion of Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon from the Cabinet for his continued criticism of the Kahan Commission report on the Sabra and Shatila massacres, Jerusalem radio said.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd received Libyan Revolution Command Council member Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud in Jidda to discuss bilateral relations as well as issues of mutual interest, SPA reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Denouncing the French loan of five Super Etendard aircraft to Iraq, a Tehran radio commentary stressed that the Gulf must be secure for everyone. If the aircraft are used to endanger Gulf security and the Iranian economy, the closure of the Strait of Hormuz "will not be a difficult task." Echoing this sentiment, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told a Kerman rally that controlling the Strait would be "as easy for us as drinking a glass of water," Tehran radio reported.

Pakistan-DRA Dispute

The Pakistani Foreign Ministry again summoned the DRA charge d'affaires to protest further violations of Pakistan airspace 19 September by DRA MIGs, a Foreign Ministry official told a news conference in remarks reported by Karachi radio. Meanwhile, a BAKHTAR commentary broadcast by Kabul radio denounced the Pakistani accusations as "empty and slanderous" and termed them a cover-up for Pakistani interference in DRA internal affairs. The DRA charge d'affaires in Islamabad has been instructed to "completely reject" the accusation, the commentary added.

Afghanistan

Rebels armed with rockets and mortars destroyed two MIGs and three helicopters when they attacked the Mazar-e Sharif airport recently, according to Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad cited by SPA.

Meanwhile, reviewing rebel achievements against the Soviet-DRA forces, Tehran radio's Turkish service speculated that rebel operations may force the Soviet Union to replace the Karmal government with yet another "puppet regime."

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 184 *21 September 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Soviet Forces in Syria, USSR Reported on Alert *[AL-QABAS 20 Sep]* ..... A 1
Al-Fahum Views Syrian Ties, Arab States *[AL-WATAN 16 Sep]* ..... A 1
Fatah's Abu Iyad Responds to Glenn Statement *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
Redlines in Lebanon Assailed; Erasure Urged *[North Lebanon VOP]* ..... A 2
PLO Bureau Head 'Clarifies' 'Arafat Remarks *[ANSA]* ..... A 3
'Arafat Meets Palestinians in North Lebanon *[North Lebanon VOP]* ..... A 3
Fatah's Salim Says Troops at Junblatt's Disposal *[JANA]* ..... A 3
Continued Fighting Reported in Lebanon ..... A 4
Mount Involvement Denied *[AL-KHALIJ 17 Sep]* ..... A 4
S. Lebanon Actions Reported *[North Lebanon VOP]* ..... A 4
Joint Forces Attack Israelis *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... A 4
'Zionist' Patrol Attacked *[North Lebanon VOP]* ..... A 4

OPEC AFFAIRS

Representative Issues Call Against Subsidization *[OPECNA]* ..... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Efforts To Stop Gulf War Continue *[AL-JAZIRAH 20 Sep]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Establishment of Relations With Soviets Urged *[AR-RA'Y AL-AMM 19 Sep]* ..... C 1
AL-WATAN Scores U.S. Military Role in Lebanon ..... C 1

PDRY

U.S. Intervention in Lebanon Scored ..... C 1
Date Set For General, People's Council Elections ..... C 2
Chairman Receives Cable From Al-Qadhdhafi ..... C 2

QATAR

French, U.S. Role in Lebanon Examined *[AR-RAYAH, GULF TIMES]* ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Bandar Plans To Continue Mediation *[AS-SAFIR]* ..... C 2
State Leaders Hold Meetings During Hajj ..... C 3

UAE

Border Guards Arrest Iranian Infiltrators *[AL-ITTIHAD 19 Sep]* ..... C 3
President Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message ..... C 3

EGYPT

Harpoon Naval Missiles Purchased From U.S. *[AL-AHRAM 16 Sep]* ..... D 1
Defense Minister Returns Home, Meets Mubarak ..... D 1
Briefs: U.S. Aid Agreement ..... D 1

IRAQ

Communique No 1,223: 19 Iranians Killed 19-20 Sep ..... E 1

JORDAN

JORDAN TIMES on U.S. Motives in Lebanon *[21 Sep]* ..... F 1
U.S. Interests, Actions in Lebanon Criticized ..... F 1
King Husayn on Official State Visit to Japan *[cross-reference]* ..... F 2

LEBANON

Meetings Held at Republican Palace 20 September ..... G 1
Beirut Radio Reports on Mediation Efforts ..... G 1
Draft Resolution Presented to Security Council ..... G 1
Government Insists on Syria's 'Noninterference' *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Meets With U.S., Saudi Envoys 20 Sep ..... G 2
Envoys Leave Palace Meeting ..... G 2
B'abda Meeting 'Not Encouraging' ..... G 2
Bandar Mediation Mission in 'Final Stages' ..... G 2
Syria Rejects Proposed Plan; McFarlane Departs *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
KUNA Notes 'Apparent Failure' of Saudi Mediation ..... G 2
NSF Issues Statement on Mediation Failure *[Damascus]* ..... G 3
Salim Chairs Higher Liaison Committee Meeting ..... G 3
VOL on Moscow 'Complete Support' for Syria ..... G 4
Syria's Cease-Fire Conditions Outlined ..... G 4
Report on Al-Jumayyil's French TV Interview ..... G 5
Salam Attacks Syria's Stance on Saudi Mediation ..... G 5
Government Calls for Italian, French in Ash-Shuf *[ANSA]* ..... G 5
Walid Junblatt 16 Sep Monte Carlo Interview ..... G 6
Palestinians Reportedly Lose 90 Men in Battle *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 7
Israeli Patrol Ambushed; Planes Overfly Areas ..... G 7
'High-Ranking' Syrian Officers in Ash-Shuwayfat ..... G 8
Curfew on Ash-Shuwayfat Eased ..... G 8
35 'Foreigners' Killed in Qabr Shmun Attacks ..... G 8
Marines Inspect Army's Frontline in Suq al-Gharb *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 8
Beirut Radio Reports U.S. 'Warships' in Action ..... G 8
'Warships' Silence Syrian Artillery ..... G 9
Scores of Casualties, Fires Result From Shelling ..... G 9
U.S. Envoy's Residence Evacuated in Fire ..... G 9
Ambassador's House Fire Extinguished ..... G 9
Fresh Palestinian Troops Leave for Mountain ..... G 9
Syrians Halt Artillery Fire; Gunfire Still Heard ..... G 9
Army Checks Offensive on Suq al-Gharb 21 Sep ..... G 10
VOL on Security Situation in Mountain, Beirut ..... G 10
Air Force Attacks Gunmen in Mountain 21 Sep ..... G 10
Syria Sets Up SAM-6, SAM-5 Missile Network ..... G 10
U.S. Ships Reportedly Shelling Mountain Areas ..... G 10
Air Force Attacks; Army Repels Offensive ..... G 10
French Organization Responsible for Explosions *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 10
Qulaylat on U.S.-'Zionist' Plans for Partition *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 10
Aleppo Demonstrators Protest Syrian Intervention ..... G 11

SYRIA

Monte Carlo Reportage on Saudi Envoy's Mediation ..... H 1
Meets With Khaddam ..... H 1
Confers With NSF Leaders ..... H 1
Departs for Jidda 20 September ..... H 1
AL-QABAS Says Soviet Troops in Syria on Alert *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... H 2
Damascus: Only Alternative 'To fight' ..... H 2
TISHRIN Analyzes U.S. Involvement in Lebanon ..... H 2
Briefs: Education Minister Departs ..... H 3

ISRAEL

President Asks Shamir To Form Government ..... I 1
Shamir Accepts ..... I 1
Shamir Statement to Press ..... I 1
Herzog Statement to Press ..... I 1
Shamir Rules Out Involvement in Lebanon War ..... I 2
Officials Worry Over Fall of Christian Villages *[THE JERUSALEM POST 21 Sep]* ..... I 2
Sharon Urges U.S. To Act 'Forcefully' in Lebanon *[THE JERUSALEM POST 21 Sep]* ..... I 2
Labor Demands Sharon Expulsion From Cabinet ..... I 3
Druze Leaders Deny Intention To Attack Beirut *[THE JERUSALEM POST 21 Sep]* ..... I 3
Druze Ask MNF Countries To Refrain From Attack ..... I 3
Dayr al-Qamar Phalangist Commander Seeks Aid *[DAVAR 21 Sep]* ..... I 3
IDF Captures North Korean Rocket Launcher *[MA'ARIV 20 Sep]* ..... I 4
IDF Warns Villagers North of Al-Awwali ..... I 4
East Bloc Conference Participants Cancel Visit ..... I 4
Trade Credit Agreement Signed With Hungary *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 21 Sep]* ..... I 4
U.S. Delegates Criticize State of Economy ..... I 5
Government Accepts TAMI Economic Demand *[THE JERUSALEM POST 21 Sep]* ..... I 5

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on OAU Meeting on Western Sahara ..... P 1
Morocco's Hassan Accepts Invitation *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1
Foreign Leaders Arrive *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1
Mengistu Receives Leaders *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1
Moroccan Crown Prince Arrives *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Congolese Leader Sassou-Nguesso Arrives ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Libyan Envoy to King Hassan Arrives in Rabat ..... Q 1

TUNISIA

Ambassadors To Be Exchanged With Maldives *[L'ACTION, 10 Sep]* ..... Q 1

WESTERN SAHARA

President Issues Statement, Leaves Ethiopia *[APS]* ..... Q 1

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Office Issues Statement on Counterattacks *[QNA]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Dissidents Sail Warship Into Port ..... R 1
Radio Halgan: Barre Troops Massacre Somalis ..... R 1

TANZANIA

President Appoints New Home Affairs Minister ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

PRC Delegation Arrives for Commission Meeting ..... S 1

CHAD

Bardai Reports on Habre Repression in South ..... S 1

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Departs for France 20 September ..... S 1

GABON

Equatorial Guinean President Concludes Visit ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

PRC Drugs, Medical Equipment Received in Cotonou ..... T 1

GHANA

Rawlings Urges Third World To Strengthen Ties ..... T 1

GUINEA

Toure Interviewed on Palestinian Issue, Gulf War *[SPA]* ..... T 2

IVORY COAST

President Criticizes Industrialized Nations ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Doe Receives Credentials of New Lebanese Envoy ..... T 3
Teachers Union President Supports Dismissals ..... T 3

MALI

Soviet Youth Organization Makes Donation to UNJM ..... T 3

NIGERIA

Shagari Departs for Visit to FRG 20 September ..... T 3

SIERRA LEONE

Foreign Minister Visits DPRK, Meets Kim Il-song *[cross-reference]* ..... T 3

UPPER VOLTA

Libya To Renew Aid to Country by Sending Experts ..... T 3
Lagos: Sankara Denies Planning To Export Revolution ..... T 3
PANA Reports France's Huntzinger Press Conference ..... T 4
Statement by Justice Minister Pledges Reform ..... T 4
CNR Suspension of Commercial Activity Lifted ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Jorge Receives Support Message From Egypt's Ghali ..... U 1
Envoy Reiterates Conditions for Cuban Withdrawal ..... U 1
UNITA Attacks Truck Convoy in Luanda Norte ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel To Visit Western Europe 3-18 October ..... U 1
Foreign Journalists Arrive for Refugee Study ..... U 2
National Resistance Communiques Report Operations ..... U 2
[Voice of Mozambique National Resistance]
20 August-5 September ..... U 2
29 August-10 September ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

New Anti-Inflation Measures To Be Introduced ..... U 3

SWAZILAND

Mbabane Police Holding Man on Sedition Charge *[THE SWAZI NEWS 17 Sep]* ..... U 3

ZAMBIA

Kenyan Envoy Delivers Moi Message for Kaunda ..... U 3
Rwandan, UNIP Party Leaders Exchange Remarks ..... U 4
Zimbabwe Minister in Lusaka Speaks on Migrant Labor *[Harare]* ..... U 4

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Visits Canada; General Agreement Signed ..... U 4
HERALD Comments on Mugabe Talks in Washington *[14 Sep]* ..... U 4
Assembly Debate on Detained Officers Reported *[THE HERALD 16 Sep]* ..... U 5
Pilot Dismissed for Message to Deported Airmen ..... U 5

Soviet Forces in Syria, USSR Reported on Alert
GF211240 Kuwait Al-Qabas in Arabic 20 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] *Al-Qabas* has learned that three sophisticated Soviet submarines began to roam the deep parts of the eastern section of the Mediterranean where there is now the largest gathering of international military power in one region since World War II.

Al-Qabas has also learned from well-informed diplomatic sources that the Soviet leadership ordered its forces in the southern part of the Soviet Union to undertake an alert of the first stage, and that the Soviet forces and experts in Syria were placed on full alert.

On the other hand, sources which asked to remain anonymous pointed out that senior Soviet officers led by one of the generals of the Red Army supervise, in association with officers of staff of the Syrian command, a joint Syrian-Soviet operations room which is following the military situation in Lebanon.

Information made available to *Al-Qabas* indicated that the Soviet Union is closely watching the NATO massing of naval vessels near the Lebanese coast by using sophisticated satellites. Moreoever, the Soviets have numerous spy and communications ships roaming the eastern coast of the Mediterranean where they ensure a communications link among the observation stations in the southern Soviet Union, the joint operations room in Damascus, and the sophiscated radar network which operates SAM-5's and SAM-11's which are located in Syria.

On the other hand, news agencies report Moscow has escalated its political position to confront the U.S. stance. TASS news agency reported in its commentary: "The situation in Lebanon has become graver following the U.S. direct interference in the Lebanese war." The agency pointed out that "the United States chose to resort to direct armed force, which it is gradually increasing. Moreover, because the process of pressure, of extortion, and of imposition of a de facto situation did not advance its position, the United States now wants to achieve all of what it wants through armed force, even if this entails deploying the U.S. Marines to Lebanon, although President Reagan had announced that his country could not take part in the battles no matter how the situation developed." The agency added: "The Soviet Union strongly denounces the forms of U.S. activities in Lebanon."

The agency continued: "The U.S. Government cannot shirk from its responsibility for the crimes it has committed against the Lebanese nor can it avert the outcome of these crimes with regard to the situation in the Middle East and international security.

Al-Fahum Views Syrian Ties, Arab States
LD171423 Kuwait KUNA in English 1250 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait Sep 17 (KUNA) — A top Palestinian official Saturday emphasized the PLO's "strategic" relationship with Syria, and categorically rejected resuming ties with the Egyptian Government or allowing Jordan's King Husayn to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

The statements, made in an interview published Saturday in the independent local *Al-Watan* by the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, while reiterating well-known positions, nevertheless assumed some significance in rebutting recent press speculation that the PLO would renege on PNC decision to this effect.

Despite recent differences between the Syrian and PLO leadership, Al-Fahum, describing the mutual relationship as "a Catholic marriage which can withstand differences but never contemplate divorce" stressed that "Syria's current stands are fully in line with Palestinian public opinion and the PNC's resolutions."

In general, Al-Fahum added, Palestinians were keen on maintaining good relations with Arab governments. But, he said, this was impossible with those regimes which had relations with Israel, as this was a direct attack on Palestinian interests. There was therefore no way that Palestinians could accept reestablishing relations with the Egyptian Government unless it revoked the Camp David agreements.

Apart from allowing Israel to step up its repression in occupied Palestine and to launch its invasion of Lebanon, Camp David has not even served Egyptian interests, Al-Fahum stressed. "It is clear that Egypt has gained nothing from Camp David," he said. "Sinai remains under the control of foreign forces; not a single armed Egyptian soldier can enter the area. The Egyptian economy has, if anything, deteriorated as a result of Camp David."

Al-Fahum also stressed that any confederal relationship between a future Palestinian state and Jordan, as proposed by King Hussayn, and at times by the U.S. Administration, would have to follow Palestinian independence and not precede it.

"We are a unitary people and in the future would always look towards confederal or even federal relations with our neighbors, such as Jordan or Syria...," Al-Fahum said. "But at the present stage of our struggle, when the Zionists are trying to exterminate us as a people, we have to concentrate on our own, independent, Palestinian character." Thus, he said, the Palestinian people had repeatedly stressed that they would allow no one to speak on their behalf and that relations with Jordan would always have to be established on this basis.

As for Lebanon, Al-Fahum commented that when President Amin al-Jumayyil came to power last year he had a unique opportunity to become president of the Lebanese people rather than of the rightist Phalangist party, which is led by his father Pierre. "But Al-Jumayyil has not been able to break away from the Phalangist military bosses who are allied to Israel," he said. "How can anyone expect the Palestinians to support the Phalangists or their government under these circumstances?"

On the other hand, the sectarian policies of the Phalangists was being opposed by the Lebanese National Salvation Front (NSF), which groups Christian, Sunni, Shiite and Druze groupings, and which supports the Palestinian cause, he noted.

"The PLO does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any Arab country — when our struggle has led to that in the past

it has harmed us — but when it is a matter of Israel and Zionism, we stand by every force which is prepared to resist Israel, which wants to control and dominate the entire region and not just Palestine," he added.

Fatah's Abu Iyad Responds to Glenn Statement
LD191008 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0813 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait 19 Sep (KUNA) — Member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian fida'i movement Fatah, Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), rejected accusations that the Palestinian revolution has dealings with America, imperialism, and Zionism, and that it is a revolution of "thieves and burglars." He said that this is slander and a stab in the back of the revolution.

He added, at a meeting held yesterday on the anniversary of the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, carried today by Kuwaiti papers, "that the spreaders of these accusations are trying to politically bury the revolution by distorting it after their previous methods provided the tomb through force, slaughter, and liquidation."

Abu Iyad was replying to statements by the Democratic nominee to the U.S. presidency, John Glenn, in which he described the Palestinian revolution as "not representative of a political and military reality, but a group of international thieves and highwaymen." Glenn's statements sought to gain the support of the Zionist lobby, which enjoys a strong influential power on the course of the U.S. presidential elections, to nominate him to the post of president of the United States, thus following the steps of previous U.S. presidents.

Abu Iyad described the perpetration of the Sabra and Shatilah massacres at the hands of the Lebanese Phalangist Party backed by Israel, and America's breaking its pledges made to the Palestinian revolution, before it left Beirut, to protect the security and safety of the Palestinian people in their camps in Beirut, as representing "the Zionist color and American treachery, and all manner of decadence in the world in which no principles or morals live."

He said that "everyone has tried to exploit these massacres to distort the steadfastness of the Palestinian fighter in Beirut and to penetrate the triumphs scored by these fighters to create a gap in these victories. When our people began to surmount this massacre through morale and triumphs, they began to create problems for them, and all this is part of the plan bent on foiling our Palestinian people."

Abu Iyad made it clear that "the Palestinian revolution has not divided or isolated from the revolutions of our people since 1917. We know all the difficulties which hit our previous revolutions, and we have tried to draw a line for our revolution which has an independent Palestinian decision because we do not want to be buried in this or that Arab capital."

He pointed out that the Palestinian revolution is faithful to "the principles on which it rose on 1 January 1965 and which sprang from the conscience of the Palestinian people." "We have tried to keep away from all currents in order to keep the body of the revolution in the Fatah movement strong and unpenetrable."

Khalaf called for the revolution to continue with all the strength it possesses. He said that this will be "the real revenge for the Sabra and Shatila massacres", and that the world which believes that this movement is dead realizes that it is now stronger than before through its wonderful national unity which shows no frontiers."

He added that "we are a revolution against imperialism and Zionism and we absolutely do not believe that this people could simply return to a part of Palestine, and when we said a Palestinian state we know that this is equivalent to liberating the whole of Palestine because the establishment of a Palestinian state means that we have begun the first step to end the Zionist entity." [sentence as received]

Abu Iyad pointed out that the revolution "which has entered the heart of every father, sister, and mother will not allow anyone to toy with its destiny or to impose his custodianship over it. Although it has not liberated the territory, it has liberated the will of the Palestinian and that of every Arab, and this is the beginning which we will not abandon."

He described what is going on in the Lebanese arena as "an uprising" by the Lebanese people. He said "this uprising means the failure of Israeli invasion of Lebanon which wanted to crush the Lebanese National Movement. Despite all they did the Lebanese people are still challenging American and NATO fleets which stand behind a group of agents who took part in the Sabra and Shatilah massacres."

Khalaf promised "the martyrs who fell on the path of freedom that the revolution will continue to sing the songs sung by the martyrs of the past without dispondency seeping into its heart until the homeland is liberated."

Redlines in Lebanon Assailed; Erasure Urged
NC201105 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] To hell with the redlines! To hell with the tripartite American-Zionist-Phalangist rancor which has gone beyond all the redlines a long time ago, because the redlines precisely mean, O Nationalist Lebanese, Palestinians, and Syrians, that you must stop where and when they order you. In the past, the Litani River was a redline, but the Zionist army massacred this line with its deadly bayonets. Beirut was a redline, and the criminal army halted at its threshold. It shelled the hospitals, places of worship, kindergartens, and embassies of the big states and the states that are not yet big.

Today, since the U.S. imperialists came to greater Beirut, which has become a redline for its Nationalist sons, the Americans raised the redline to Bhamdun, but it fell under the strikes of the Nationalist Lebanese and the joint forces' heroes. Suq al-Gharb has become another redline over which fighters of Lebanon are prohibited to cross. It is prohibited for the sons of Lebanon to free their land from its usurpers, and it is prohibited for their allies to

participate with them in defending the Lebanese land. But the struggle for the sake of freedom does not know a redline and the rifles of the joint forces' revolutionaries are declaring their rejection by bullets of the logic of the American redlines and raid them. They will liberate them and will send the delusions of the planners of these lines to hell. What redline will remain while Amin al-Jumayyil's Air Force is bombarding millions of Lebanese, and is destroying the buildings over the heads of children, the elderly, and women? What redlines are these while the artillery of the U.S. Marines on the land of Lebanon shell Lebanese towns and villages, Lebanese Nationalist fighters, the Palestinians, and the Syrian Arab Army positions?

Self-confidence and the formation of a united and cohesive front against all forms of invaders — a front composed of Nationalist Lebanese, Syrians, and Palestinians — are the possible means and the most civilized form that would provide a bigger opportunity for repulsion, create a more solid trench for confronting the masters of the black plots, and be a springboard for liberating the land and the spirits of this area's sons from the slavery of the sectarian kings, the rancor of the American yankee's agents, and the fascism of the new rabbis — the students of Hitler's Gestapo and the current CIA ghettos.

We, when we call for a unified and cohesive front of the Nationalist and effective forces, who are active on the land — be they Syrians, Palestinians or Lebanese — we are not speaking about impossible things, but we clearly speak about a profound coordination among forces that are present on the land and that are in need now, more than at any time in the past, to make what is fundamental prevail over what is partial in relations. The basic thing now is to confront this black fascist-imperialist-Zionist onslaught which has clearly revealed a rabid desire to bury the nationalist trend of the area's peoples, finally attaching it to the American Pentagon's policy politically, strategically, and economically by fragmenting the area into weak entities attached to the racist Zionist entity and revolving in its orbit. What is essential now is a patient, persistent, and fierce reply to the aggressors' plots which were evident in an insolent and fearful form through the soldiers of the three powers — the soldiers of America, Israel, and the Fascist Phalangist militias and army. These are unified in their plans as they have been united in invasion and the massacre, and as they have always been united in aggressing against our peoples.

Yes, we are for the destruction of the redlines — the hostile lines. We say thank you to the heroes who are raiding Suq al-Gharb and blessed be the chaste blood that is shed for the sake of the glory of your homeland and peoples. You are raising your homeland over the [word indistinct] of the Americans and are [words indistinct]. Our people and all our revolutionaries are behind your heroic upsurges and your genuine fighting.

Finally, there must be no redlines with our historic enemies. Let Suq al-Gharb, Beirut, and all Lebanon be liberated from the Marines, the Zionists, and their agents. To hell with the redlines! Our red blood is our redline and our only line.

PLO Bureau Head 'Clarifies' 'Arafat Remarks

AU201945 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] (ANSA) — Rome, Sep 20 — A highly critical analysis of the multilateral peacekeeping force in Beirut delivered Sunday by Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasir 'Arafat, to the Italian news agency, ANSA, in which he said that the peacekeepers should be withdrawn to pave the way for an "Arab solution" to the problem of Lebanon, was discussed here today by the head of the PLO Bureau in Rome.

Nemr 'Haddad, speaking to ANSA, said that "'Arafat's criticism was not directed solely at the Italian contingent.""In fact, among the multilateral force contingents in Beirut," he continued with reference to the U.S., French, and British troops in the capital as well, "the Italian contingent is the last one to merit criticism."

The PLO chief explained that he intended not to "deny, but to clarify" what in his opinion was the "exact meaning" of the PLO chairman's remarks made shortly after his return to Lebanon, to the northern port city of Tripoli.

'Arafat said that there were "very small differences" between the U.S. Marines in the force and the European troops and added, "the Europeans are as equally involved as the Americans".

In his statement today, Nemr Haddad, called on yesterday to "explain 'Arafat's analysis to the Rome Foreign Ministry," said that "the criticism of the multilateral force did not concern the Italians. It was critical of the Americans who are in the force, but act as if they lead it, and are mounting a dangerous escalation which is also interference in Lebanese internal affairs." [passage indistinct]

'Arafat Meets Palestinians in North Lebanon

NC200845 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Last night Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, presided over a meeting of representatives of the Palestinian resistance groups in the northern area [of Lebanon]. The meeting was attended by Deputy Commander in Chief Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir].

At the onset of the meeting the representatives welcomed the brother commander in chief for his presence during this delicate phase. Brother Abu 'Ammar presented the representatives with a picture of the current developments on the Lebanese, Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed the need to escalate the fighting against the Zionist enemy.

Fatah's Salim Says Troops at Junblatt's Disposal

LD191936 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, Dhulhijjah 12, Sep 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Abu Salih [Nimr Salim], member of

the Fatah revolutionary movement command has announced that his forces had been put at the disposal of Walid Junblatt. He added in a joint press conference with Walid Junblatt in Damascus today that the national duty means that all the Arabs, and especially the progressive forces, should take a firm stand in support of the Lebanese people against the direct U.S. aggression.

Mr Junblatt said that the U.S. aggression is very dangerous and means that the national forces will have to review their previous alliances.

Continued Fighting Reported in Lebanon

Mount Involvement Denied

GF171238 Doha QNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 17 Sep (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf has denied that any Palestinian troops have participated in battles occurring in Mount Lebanon. In a statement published by *Al-Khalij* newspaper today, he said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat rejected a request made by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil 2 weeks ago to withdraw Palestinian troops from Al-Biqa'. Salah Khalaf added that Yasir 'Arafat's reply was clear-cut. Yasir 'Arafat said: We will not withdraw from Al-Biqa' unless all Israeli soldiers withdraw from Lebanon.

S. Lebanon Actions Reported

NC200852 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] South Lebanon — Men of the joint national resistance implemented two heroic operations yesterday against units of the Zionist army in the south. The first operation was near An-Nabatiyah, where our revolutionaries succeeded in planting a time bomb in a Zionist military vehicle. The bomb exploded at the planned time, wounding five Zionist soldiers, according to admissions by the Zionist military spokesman.

The second operation was aimed at a Zionist patrol south of Al-Qasimiyah River yesterday morning, when machineguns and rockets were fired. Eyewitnesses affirmed that the occupation soldiers suffered a large number of casualties and that ambulances hurried to the scene of the operation and removed them. Moreover, the Zionist forces surrounded the area and launched a large-scale combing operation in search of our revolutionaries, who succeeded in safely returning to their bases.

Joint Forces Attack Israelis

JN201715 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces continue to further escalate their fedayeen operations against the Zionist forces' positions and patrols in southern Lebanon. Within this framework, a joint forces unit has attacked a Zionist military patrol near An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon. The revolutionaries used rockets and machineguns in their attack, killing or wounding all members of the Zionist patrol. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the attack, but declined to give details of the Zionist forces' losses. Immediately afterwords, large Zionist forces cordoned off and swept the area in a helpless search for the revolutionaries.

Another unit of our revolutionaries launched an attack on a Zionist patrol near the Palestinian camp of 'Ayn al-Hulwah in southern Lebanon, using machineguns and hand grenades. The attack left several Zionist soldiers either killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman also admitted this attack but, as usual, declined to give details of the enemy forces' losses.

'Zionist' Patrol Attacked

NC210912 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Men of the joint nationalist resistance have escalated their successive and painful military operations against the occupation soldiers in the south. Heroes of the joint nationalist resistance attacked a Zionist enemy patrol in the town of Sidon this morning with hand grenades and machineguns, killing or wounding a number of the patrol members. A Zionist spokesman has admitted the operation but has not given any details.

Men of the joint resistance attacked another patrol in Tyre with machineguns yesterday. The Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but as usual claimed that none of his soldiers was hurt.

Representative Issues Call Against Subsidization
LD201105 Vienna OPECNA in English 0941 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 20 Sep (OPECNA) — OPEC countries must produce oil "according to their needs and commitments" and not waste their precious resources, the world energy conference was told here Monday.

In a presentation made on behalf of the organization by Mohammed Mimouni, OPEC countries were asked to abolish their "massive subsidization" of petroleum products and to ensure that "the value of the product reflects its true economic cost".

Mimouni, of OPEC's energy studies department, told a roundtable on oil resources and future development that the exhaustible nature of oil had placed some constraints on the "freedom of maneuver" of OPEC member-countries. "They have to strike a delicate balance between the need to develop and the ability to produce for several years," he added.

He said there was a clear need for OPEC countries to take steps now to prevent both an interruption of their export potential and a slowing down of domestic energy consumption. "Alternative energy sources may offer a solution and deserve greater attention," he advised.

Mimouni said member-countries faced with medium-term constraints had no choice but to turn to other sources of energy. He predicted that with the entry of natural gas on the overall energy scene the era of gas flaring was at an end and OPEC countries should now seriously embark on projects utilizing gas.

He said the present abundance of oil and gas should not distract the countries from investing in alternative energy on the grounds that this was a costly exercise.

Mimouni told the conference that OPEC crude exports in 1985 would not rise significantly from current levels, but the export of petroleum products would increase at an annual average rate of 5.43 percent.

He said due to decreases in OPEC production and enhanced domestic demand, exports could fall from 24.3 million b/d in 1990 to 22.8 million b/d in the year 2000. Similarly, the export of petroleum products was likely to decline from 3.2 million b/d to 2.2 million b/d over the same period.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Efforts To Stop Gulf War Continue

GF201433 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Sep (WAM) — UAE Foreign Affairs Minister Rashid 'Abdallah has said the GCC countries' efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war continue and there is positive reaction and encouragement from both sides on stopping the fighting. In a statement published in today's issue of the Saudi newspaper *Al-Jazirah*, 'Abdallah affirmed that the Iraq-Iran war is a depletion of Muslim lives and Muslim capabilitiy and that one of their first duties is to do their utmost to stop it.

Rashid 'Abdallah expressed his appreciation for the role being played by Saudi Arabia, led by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in serving the Arab and Islamic nation and the GCC countries.

Rashid 'Abdallah said the next GCC summit, which will be held in Doha, will mark the beginning of a new stage of progress toward many common goals after the accomplishments the GCC has made during the first three years of its life. He noted that the GCC has made many accomplishments, has achieved material, spiritual, and social closeness, has unified common objectives, and has adequately planned for the future, all of which show the long-time correlation among the peoples of its countries.

KUWAIT

Establishment of Relations With Soviets Urged

GF201337 Kuwait Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm in Arabic 19 Sep 83 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "This Is the Reagan Plan"]

[Excerpts] What the United States did yesterday — the blatant aggression and the threat to use aircraft against Syria — is enough proof that the superpower, the United States, if it feels desperate, would carry out the required role to perpetuate its occupation of Lebanon and strike at its Nationalist Forces and the Syrian and Palestinian forces, to make the Arab arena clear for itself.

After this stark start it is important for the Arabs to move to adopt a decisive stand on the United States and to show it that it has exceeded all the green — indeed the red — lines. It will be a chance for the Arabs to couple this stand with an actual Arab solidarity through which their will can be enacted and their flags hoisted.

The question is: How come the Arabs are unable to destroy the psychological barrier which prevents establishing relations with the Soviet Union at a time when they see Washington destroying all barriers and considerations? Such a step in reply to the U.S. aggression would probably be a prompt political response to the U.S. rashness and disdain for all the Arabs. The United States comes from behind the Atlantic Ocean, thousands of miles away, to the Arab coasts and territories to prevent the Arabs and Lebanon's people and brothers from protecting and saving it.

The Arabs have to make use of this chance.

AL-WATAN Scores U.S. Military Role in Lebanon

GF201234 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1020 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 20 Sep (WAKH) — Denouncing U.S. claims, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* said: We do not know whether the fall of the Suq al-Gharb township into the hands of the Lebanese National opposition will threaten the safety of California, Alaska, or any part of the United States.

Al-Watan stressed that the filthy accessorial role in the U.S.-Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people entered a grave stage after the U.S. warships shelled the Nationalist positions in Suq al-Gharb yesterday. The paper added that this entails ensuring a nationalist partnership among all the Arab powers which will fight to ensure the dignity of this nation and preserve its sovereignty.

PDRY

U.S. Intervention in Lebanon Scored

GF200828 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry stated to ANA on the developments of the situation in Lebanon: With deep worry and concern the PDRY Government has been following the developments of the recent incidents in Lebanon, the escalation of the hostile interference of the imperialist and Zionist forces in Lebanon's internal affairs, and the damage resulting from this interference, which seriously harms the national unity of the Lebanese people and adversely affects the security and stability of the whole Arab region.

It has become clear that the imperialist-Zionist alliance has not been satisfied by the violent bloody massacres and barbaric liquidation practices which were conducted during the Zionist military invasion of the Lebanese territories, with the total support of the United States, since it is determined to achieve its goals through the so-called multinational force, the bulk of which is made up of U.S. Marines.

The course of the incidents which Lebanon has witnessed during the past year has proved, without a doubt, that one of the important goals of the U.S.-Israeli political and military presence in Lebanon is to strike at the base of Lebanese nationalist unity, to force Lebanon to give up its Arab identity, and to turn it into an arena of a destructive civil war as preparation for implementing the plan for partitioning Lebanon, to obliterate its Arab character, and to impose U.S.-Israeli political and military hegemony on it, which is within the framework of the comprehensive imperialist-Zionist assault on all our Arab peoples.

The recent incidents in Lebanon affirm the threats posed by the continuation of the imperialist-Zionist military presence in Leba-

non, and the outbreak of a civil war, with the political and military support of U.S. Marines, which reached a climax yesterday when U.S. forces shelled the positions of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, unveiled the reality of the hostile role played by these forces on Lebanese territories.

The PDRY Government, as it expresses its denunciation of the direct military intervention of the U.S. Marines, reaffirms its firm stance alongside the Lebanese people's struggle to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the Lebanese territories, protect Lebanon's independence, and keep its Arabism and unity. The PDRY believes that the political accord among all the Lebanese guarantees the formation of bases for Lebanese national unity and eliminates the danger of division and further fighting fueled by the imperialist and Zionist forces. The PDRY Government also believes that the military intervention by the U.S. Marines affirms the danger which threatens our Arab peoples because of the U.S. military presence on the Arab territories and waters, which are represented by military bases and war fleets, since the incidents in Lebanon have exposed the real goals of the U.S. presence on the Arab territories, which cause great harm to the security and stability of our Arab peoples and threatens their sovereignty, independence, and progress.

The PDRY Government urges all the Arab countries to move in order to stop the implementation of the conspiratorial plan which the fraternal Lebanese people are being subjected to and which is a series in the conspiratorial chain against all our Arab peoples, their just issues, and their legitimate rights.

Date Set For General, People's Council Elections

GF201333 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, issued a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council regarding the date for the elections.

The first section of the decision stated that the general elections in all the provinces of the republic will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 4, 5, and 6 October 1983. The second section of the decision stated that on the same dates of the local people's council elections, the complementary elections of the Supreme People's Council will be held in the electoral circles that have lost their representatives in the Council. The third and fourth sections stated that the decision will be effective at the time of issuance and publication in the official newspaper.

Chairman Receives Cable From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF201627 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received a cable from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, on the current developments in Lebanon and ways to confront them. The brother secretary general replied in a similar cable in which affirmed our country's stance as a party, people, and government alongside the struggle of the Lebanese people to expel the Zionist invaders, strengthen Lebanese national unity, and defend the Arabaism of Lebanon.

QATAR

French, U.S. Role in Lebanon Examined

GF201114 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 20 Sep 83

[From press review]

[Excerpts] Doha, 20 Sep (QNA) — The Qatari papers today commented on the danger that will befall the Arab nation as a result of the escalation of U.S. military interference in the fighting currently taking place in Lebanon. They said it is a demonstration of a flagrant and biased stand.

The newspaper *Ar-Rayah* referred to the position of France —whose forces are part of the multinational force in Lebanon — which was reflected in its refusal to "merely be part of the U.S. wheel, which, as it rotates, is partitioning the region." The paper termed the French stance as being of extreme importance and significance. The paper said that U.S. interference will bring about differences among the Arab countries and will consequently drag them into new rivers of blood and new disputes, whose consequences will be unpredictable, and from which only the Israeli enemy will benefit.

The English-language newspaper *Gulf Times* warned against the danger that emanates from the U.S. interference in Lebanon through the shelling undertaken by the U.S. warships on some of the warring Lebanese sides. Concluding, the paper said that if the presence of the U.S. forces in Lebanon came at the invitation of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in order to restore peace there and help Lebanon attain its unity and independence, then this does not imply that these forces should interfere on behalf of one side since that would mean that these forces will get involved in matters that only concern the Lebanese and the Arabs.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Bandar Plans To Continue Mediation

JN211117 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Saudi mediator Prince Bandar has expressed his conviction that if the Lebanese problem is not solved soon there will not be a just and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East dispute. In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper *As-Safir*, Bandar said that the Arabs are certain that if a cease-fire is not achieved in Lebanon, this country is going to be divided. He added that there would not have been any foreign interference in Lebanon if the Arabs had not been divided and had not cared a damn about Lebanon. In conclusion, Prince Bandar asserted that he would continue his mission as long as there is a glimmer of hope for a cease-fire in Lebanon.

State Leaders Hold Meetings During Hajj

LD182058 Riyadh SPA in English 1934 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Muna, Saudi Arabia, Sep 18, SPA — Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure met here today with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, Sudanese Vice-President General 'Umar at-Tayyib, and 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council. Meanwhile, General at-Tayyib conferred with President Barre and then with Tanzania Vice President Aboud Jumbe.

The African leaders, currently performing pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, reviewed Islamic and African issues of mutual concern.

UAE

Border Guards Arrest Iranian Infiltrators

GF191030 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Sep (QNA) — It was reported in Abu Dhabi today that the UAE border and coast guards have arrested 50 Iranians who tried to infiltrate the country illegally from the area of Khawr Fakkan in the emirate of Ash-Shariqah. *Al-Ittihad* today reports that the Iranian infiltrators were taken to the central prison in Ash-Shariqah prior to their deportation.

President Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF201829 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 20 Sep (WAM) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the current Arab situation and bilateral relations.

The message was received by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's court, during his meeting with Mahmud Maria, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in the UAE, at his residence in Al-Ayn today.

Harpoon Naval Missiles Purchased From U.S.

PM201343 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 16 Sep 83 p 1

[Levon Keshishian report from Washington: "U.S. Sells Egypt 16 Harpoon Naval Missiles"]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department notified Congress last night that it has been decided to sell Egypt 16 Harpoon naval missiles in addition to 4 others for training purposes as well as a quantity of spare parts and other military equipment. The Department said in the notification to Congress that the cost of the deal would amount to $40 million.

Under U.S. law the deal becomes final if Congress does not object to it within 30 days from the date of notification. *Al-Ahram*'s correspondent in Washington has learned that there is no inclination in Congress to object to the deal.

Defense Minister Returns Home, Meets Mubarak

NC170842 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense and war production minister, following his return from his visit to the PRC, the DPRK, and the United States.

Briefs

U.S. Aid Agreement — Minister of Supply Dr Naji Shatlah yesterday signed an agreement with the United States providing for $80 million in aid for the construction of silos in the port of Safajah and in Shubra in Cairo. Equipment for them was imported from the United States at a cost of $50 million. The minister said it has been decided to build a silo in every province so as to permit direct receipt of wheat in loose form instead of in bags. This will save $150 million in lost wheat and fines for delays in unloading ships. [Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 16 Sep 83 p 1]

Communique No 1,223: 19 Iranians Killed 19-20 Sep
JN201513 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces have killed 19 Iranian soldiers and destroyed one medium-range machinegun, one infantry position, two excavators, and one tower.

Communique No 1,223 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening stated that today the Iranian regime's artillery intermittently shelled Mandali and its suburbs. One of the sons of Mandali was martyred, four others, including two women and one child, were wounded, and one house and several civilian installations were damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,223 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The victorious soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah pursue their valiant defense of lofty Iraq and the brilliant future of the Arab nation and continue to inflict more losses in life and equipment on the rancorous enemy. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing 13 and wounding others.

2. Our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our units struck it with their weapons, killing four and destroying two excavators.

3. Our forward units pounded several enemy positions as well as enemy hardware east of Basra with their artillery, killing two and destroying one medium-range machinegun and one infantry position, whose occupants were killed. One enemy tower was also hit.

4. The oppressor Khomeyniite regime's artillery today intermittently shelled Mandali and its suburbs. As a result of the enemy shelling, one citizen in Mandali was martyred; four others, including two women and one child, were wounded; and one house and several civilian installations were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 September 1983

JORDAN TIMES on U.S. Motives in Lebanon

JN200753 Amman Jordan Times in English 21 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Salvoes of Hypocrisy"]

[Text] The American military song speaks of fighting "from the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli." Now that should perhaps be amended to read, from the halls of Montezuma to the hills of Suq al-Gharb. The escalating American military role in the Lebanese fighting is a most serious and, in our view, comic development. Are Americans concerned about increasing Soviet and Syrian influence in the area if anti-regime forces in Lebanon gain the upper hand in the mountains overlooking Beirut? Are the Americans primarily concerned [words missing] multinational peace-keeping force? Are the Americans concerned about maintaining the fragile incumbrency of the Lebanese Government, so they can continue to appeal for the restoration of sovereignty in Lebanon under the present government that only controls an area in part of Beirut and its suburbs?

Or, as we suspect, are the Americans motivated simply by the realisation that what they are facing in Lebanon is the logical conclusion of many years of an American policy in the region that has concentrated on allowing Israel to build up its superiority at the expense of the self-respect and sovereignty of every Arab state or group of people within its immediate vicinity. Why is the Lebanese Government so weak, and why does Lebanon continue to suffer the ravages of internal warfare? Is it not in large part due to the fact that for years American support for Israel has allowed Israel to cultivate its own contacts in Lebanon with assorted ethnic groups, thugs, clowns, militias, and political vagabonds? When Israel pulls out of some of the Lebanese area it has occupied for the past year, it leaves a vacuum of sorts, and to fill this vacuum the Lebanese start shooting at each other, using the support of various friends and allies from the region and from further afield. Is it any surprise, then, that the United States steps in to fill the role that Israel has played for the past year? Is it a surprise that American soldiers are subjected to attacks, just as Israeli soldiers were? Isn't it funny that American politicans and soldiers talk of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity, while the hallmark of American policy during the past decade has been the provision of aid to Israel that has allowed Israel to make Lebanese sovereignty a laughing matter? Are American guns now supposed to make up for past mistakes? Or are American guns as hypocritical as American words? History will decide. It is our duty only to point out the hypocrisy as it happens. It is happening again this week in Lebanon.

U.S. Interests, Actions in Lebanon Criticized

JN210913 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Before the Lebanese Situation is Aggravated", *Sawt ash-Sha'b* says: In Lebanon the involvement in war has always come under the pretext of protecting peace. War for the sake of peace is a slogan with which the Lebanese have lived for many years, the years of a war which has been raging since the mid-seventies. Syria entered Lebanon militarily to deter the peace opponents and to establish an accord in Lebanon, but it left Lebanon 6 years later without achieving either an accord or peace. Israel also entered Lebanon under the pretext of defending the security of Galilee and Lebanese peace. When Israel invaded Lebanon, it deluded the world and made it believe that the Lebanese see that their peace and security lie in the Israeli occupation. But only 1 year later Israel realized that its invasion had not achieved security for Israel. The Lebanese also realized that the Israeli occupation was a war against peace in Lebanon. The multinational forces, which also went to Lebanon in the name of peace, have become involved in the game of war. The involvement of the U.S. contingent participating in the multinational peacekeeping forces is increasing daily to pave the way for a greater involvement of the U.S. fleet and the striking forces in the Mediterranean.

Today we find that the Lebanese state is making the same mistake; it imagines that it can launch a war in order to restore security and peace to Lebanon. The same thing applies to Syria and its allies in the Lebanese mountain. These allies still believe that the key to the Lebanese solution lies in launching a war for the sake of peace.

Sawt ash-Sha'b adds: Lebanon today seems to be a difficult equation for both peace and war. Despite the strong emphasis that the war is local and the conflict sectarian, the indirect USSR involvement in the Lebanese conflict through Syria and its Lebanese allies, and the direct U.S. involvement through the Lebanese state, harbor the danger of internationalization of the current conflict in Lebanon. Thus, the parties to the Lebanese conflict become agents to the international powers that are involved in the conflict. This makes the solution to the Lebanese issue subject to the interests and considerations of the superpowers at the expense of the interests and considerations of the small entities in Lebanon.

Here lies the seriousness of all the Lebanese parties' involvement in the game of war because the outcome will be the sacrifice of all that is Lebanese in the interest of non-Lebanese sides which have found in the fragmentation of Lebanon an opportunity to restore their influence, protect their interests, and penetrate the vital and strategic spheres of the Arab nation. The U.S. involvement in Lebanon will not bring security and peace to the Lebanese homeland. The Lebanese state is completely deluded, as were the other Lebanese parties which depended on foreign sides to support their interests at the expense of other Lebanese parties. The foreign interference in all its forms hampers the achievement of a Lebanese accord, deprives Lebanon of peace, and fuels the war machine in Lebanon.

Sawt ash-Sha'b adds: The war that the Lebanese are waging in favor of others hampers the Lebanese solution, because the key to the solution does not lie in the muscles of the Lebanese Army or the U.S. fleet off the Lebanese coasts, but in the ability of the Lebanese regime to comprehend the demands of the Lebanese groups which complain of certain groups' control over the Lebanese Government. It also lies in the Lebanese regime's ability to offer concessions which are not only in the interest of a particular sect, but also in favor of the Lebanese homeland, its cohesion, and continuity. Therefore, a compromise solution is the key to the solution and a beginning for the Lebanese to unite and

confront the foreign interference regardless of its form and source. This is also Lebanon's last opportunity before the conflict in Lebanon becomes bigger than the local parties and bigger than Lebanon itself and turns into a game played only by the superpowers.

Under the headline "The Lebanese Equation," *Ar-Ra'y* says: Despite the U.S.-French-British partnership in pushing the Lebanese crisis toward more complications, losses, killing, and annihilation, and despite the fact that these three states have mobilized their fleets and opened fire with their guns, planes, and rockets on Lebanese territory, the French side did not remain silent on the escalation of the U.S. involvement and flagrant interference in the crisis. The French external relation minister's statements came as a declaration to exculpate France and to prove to the whole world that France does not agree with the U.S. actions. In fact, the French minister went far beyond this when he said that the United States is now playing the role that Israel played when it invaded Lebanon, destroyed it, and committed and allowed others to commit brutal massacres against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Ar-Ra'y adds: At a time when U.S. actions have reached the point of direct aggression against the Lebanese, their cities and villages, and have reached the point of using internationally banned bombs, perhaps we have the right to ask: Where was Washington, its fleets, and forces when Lebanon was exposed to the Zionist invasion and when the forces of invasion and the Phalangists committed the most hideous murders in sight of the United States? Where was Washington when an independent country was exposed to a foreign aggression? And why did it not even use its political influence to help this country and to denounce the invaders and the Nazi crimes? And now, why does Washington use its entire weight in the Lebanese fratricide if it does not seek to complete what Israel could not achieve and to prevent any party from disobeying it?

Ar-Ra'y concludes: The U.S. involvement has begun and developed. Regrettably, the world is carelessly facing this involvement and this aggression from sea, land, and air. The world also did not denounce this aggression; in fact, it remained silent. This confirms one fact: The talk about rights, principles, and values is false. In addition to this, we stress that the U.S. aggression will not achieve more than what the Zionist aggression has achieved and that a solution to the Lebanese crisis will only be achieved through Lebanese accord, agreement, and concern about balance, because Lebanon has always been living by the well-known equation: No victor and no vanquished. All the forces of aggression and superiority, and all the fleets cannot make one victor in Lebanon control the rest of the parties by coercion, barbarism, and bloodshed.

Under the headline "A Policy Which Fell Into Disuse," *Ad-Dustur* says: Yesterday, the United States dropped its forces' last mask of peace, protection of security, and neutrality in the internal Lebanese issue to reveal that this escalating military presence is nothing but a foreign occupation force which seeks to impose hegemony over Lebanon and the entire region. When Washington dispatches its forces to a region which is tens of thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory and coasts, when it announces that it is committed to defending the Lebanese Suq al-Gharb, and directly participates in the war that is raging around that small town, it proves that it seeks to involve the region in conflicts and confrontations which do not directly benefit or interest its people.

Ad-Dustur adds: While we see that the United States is increasing its involvement in the Lebanese war to a point where Suq al-Gharb has become a vital U.S. interest, we do not notice such U.S. enthusiasm toward large Lebanese areas that are under the yoke of Israeli occupation, an occupation whose continued existence in southern Lebanon Washington has closed its eyes to. In fact, Washington has encouraged the Israeli plan on partial withdrawal from some Lebanese areas in order to entrench this occupation in other larger areas. Undoubtedly, the increasing U.S. interference in Lebanon has not and will not assist the Lebanese parties to reach a settlement of the continued deterioration. In fact, we can say that such a military interference has further complicated the Lebanese crisis and pushed it toward an unprecedented turning point. Was this one of the objectives of Washington's direct interference? Does the entry of its forces into Suq al-Gharb have any meaning other than the complication of the crisis and pushing Lebanon toward the precipice?

King Husayn on Official State Visit to Japan

For Japanese and Jordanian reportage on King Husayn's official 9-day visit to Japan, including reports on his meeting with Prime Minister Nakasone, see the Japan section of the 20 September Asia & Pacific *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Meetings Held at Republican Palace 20 September

NC201029 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Lebanese-U.S. and Lebanese-Soviet meetings were held in the Republican Palace this morning. President al-Jumayyil's adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad met with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and his aide Fairbanks. Meanwhile Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim met with Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov. The Soviet diplomat concealed the subject of the talks, but said that he notified Minister Salim of some efforts related to the current session of the United Nations.

Beirut Radio Reports on Mediation Efforts

NC201247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The contacts to ensure a cease-fire that will take into consideration Lebanon's sovereignty and rights on its territory are being held along two lines — the U.S. and the Saudi lines — throught Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the Saudi ruler's envoy.

The latest reports indicate that Prince Bandar today held meetings in the hope that Syria will facilitate the Saudi role so as to stop what is taking place in Lebanon, which is of no benefit to the Arabs, which will obliterate their main cause, and which harms everybody.

Marwan Hamadah arrived in the north today and visited former Prime Minister Karami and then former President Sulayman Franjiyah. It was reported from Damascus a short while ago that Prince Bandar said after a 3-hour meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam that he received the Syrian reply and that he is awaiting the National Salvation Front's reply so the reply can be conveyed to the Lebanese Government. This explains Hamadah's arrival in the north.

We now have our colleague Joe Sa'adah on the telephone from the Republican Palace:

[Begin telephone dispatch] A Saudi-U.S. meeting will be held in Larnaca shortly to be attended by Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and Rafiq al-Hariri on the one hand and Robert McFarlane and Richards Fairbanks on the other for discussing a cease-fire agreement and for bringing the viewpoints closer. We have learned that the differences in viewpoints are limited to unimportant points, but these may develop and become important differences and could possibly constitute obstructions to an agreement. Lebanon is still open to dialogue while taking into consideration two main matters: That the conferees must be largely representative and that a balance must be maintained. With regard to the subject of talks these are open and there are no reservations concerning them.

On leaving the Republican Palace before departing for Larnaca, McFarlane said: We are in a delicate phase of negotiations. I cannot talk about the substance but there is a strong will for reaching a solution and a cease-fire. We will continue our efforts for reaching our goals. [end dispatch]

Draft Resolution Presented to Security Council

NC201314 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Pending the outcome of the Saudi mediation with Syria, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni has stated in New York that he has presented to the UN Security Council a draft resolution, which Lebanon believes the Security Council should adopt now that everybody realizes the kind of situation to which Lebanon is exposed.

The draft resolution includes the following clauses: It calls for an immediate cease-fire; it calls on all parties to refrain from all actions violating Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial safety, and threatening the security of its people and unity; it requests the UN secretary general to send immediately an adequate number of UN observers to gauge the situation in the battle areas; it calls on all parties to support the Lebanese Government's efforts to ensure a complete and immediate withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces whose presence in Lebanon is not approved by the Lebanese Government; it requests the UN secretary general to begin consultations, particularly with the Lebanese Government, regarding the adoption of steps, including the deployment of UN forces to help the government in its efforts to secure peace and public order, and to ensure adequate protection for the civilians.

It is clear that, to pass this draft resolution at the UN Security Council, the Soviet Union should not use its veto. It is likewise clear that the Soviet Union is backing the Syrian positions. The prevailing thinking is that the attack on the Lebanese Army's positions and its significance will not stop unless it becomes evident that the multinational force will not allow the continued military attacks, will resist the goals behind such attacks, will help Lebanon to achieve its sovereignty over its territory, and enable it to protect its various civilian groups. This is what the U.S. Marines appeared to be doing when yesterday they contributed to supporting the Army in defending Suq al-Gharb. Leaving the foreign attack against Lebanon to take its course would defeat the objective of the multinational force presence in Lebanon.

Many believe that the firm stance by the multinational force will lead to a cease-fire and consequently to the national conciliation dialogue. Every side must realize that no gains can be achieved from violence.

Government Insists on Syria's 'Noninterference'

NC201540 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A Lebanese Government source has emphasized that the Saudi initiative will make no progress if the Syrians do not accept the principle of noninterference in Lebanon's domestic affairs and if they do not withdraw their forces, starting with the mountain.

The source stressed that Lebanon will not retreat and will not accept any position which would detract from its sovereignty over its territory.

Al-Jumayyil Meets With U.S., Saudi Envoys 20 Sep

NC201701 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil is now meeting with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane, Ambassador Fairbanks, [presidential adviser on national affairs] Haddad, and [Saudi businessman] Al-Hariri to assess the Syrian stand.

Envoys Leave Palace Meeting

NC201756 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1712 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] We have just been informed that Rafiq al-Hariri, , has left the Presidential Palace and that he is now conferring with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri.

We have also been informed that Foreign Minister Elie Salim and Presidential Adviser for National Affairs Wad'i Haddad have joined the meeting which is being held at the Presidential Palace with Ambassadors McFarlane and Fairbanks.

At 1905 Ambassadors McFarlane and Fairbanks left B'abda Palace. Answering reporters questions, McFarlane said: No comment.

B'abda Meeting 'Not Encouraging'

NC201845 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The meeting at the Presidential Palace ended a short while ago. None of the conferees made a statement. Our correspondent has learned that the meeting was not encouraging with regard to an agreement on a cease-fire — contrary to the atmosphere that prevailed today — because of the intransigent Syrian stand.

Bandar Mediation Mission in 'Final Stages'

JN201809 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from 'Abdallah ash-Shihri, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh — live or recorded]

[Text] The results of the Saudi efforts to end Lebanon's tragedy and stop the bloodbath the Lebanese arena is witnessing as a result of outside intervention in Lebanon's affairs will be known in the next 24 hours. Informed sources here say that the mission of King Fahd's envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and Saudi businessman Rafiq Baha' ad-Din al-Hariri, his assistant, is now in its final stages. What remains is to overcome some formalities proposed by Damascus and those siding with it before achieving the Lebanese-Lebanese agreement.

According to these informed sources, the Saudi mediation does not include new proposals, but essentially centers on two points. The first is acheiving an immediate cease-fire, to be followed by the freezing of the military situation on the ground. The second is initiating a national dialogue at the invitation of President Amin al-Jumayyil who, in his capacity as the legitimate president of all Lebanon and who was elected by the Lebanese people, solely has the right to approve the attendance or nonattendance of non-Lebanese sides.

According our radio's sources, one of the points of difference revolves around Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's attendance at the national conference. Both the National Salvation Front and the Damascus leaders oppose his attendance, while the Lebanese Government insists on his attendance. Riyadh believes that this matter solely concerns the Lebanese, and that others must not interfere because it is an internal Lebanese affair. In a matter of few hours, the Lebanese can reach an acceptable formula and rebuild a new Lebanon, provided the others keep out of Lebanon and away from the Lebanese.

According to observers here, the possibility of the failure of the Saudi mediation will have a negative effect on the Riyadh government's relations with the sides which caused, sought, or tried to abort its efforts. This is because these efforts are not being made in order to reach personal objectives contrary to the interests of the Arab nation, as the others are doing.

Regarding the presence or stationing of a UN force in Ash-Shuf as a compromise solution, the information available to us indicates that this matter solely depends on the desire of the legitimate Lebanese Government, which is the only side to decide that.

Syria Rejects Proposed Plan; McFarlane Departs

NC202158 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2145 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Syria has rejected the plan presented to it by Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan. The plan had received the approval of Lebanon and the United States. The Syrian regime has made impossible conditions for its approval of a cease-fire. [Syrian Foreign Minister] Khaddam rejected the plan without obtaining the opinion of the so-called National Salvation Front.

As Prince Bandar left for Saudi Arabia, U.S. presidential envoy McFarlane left for Riyadh a short time ago.

KUNA Notes 'Apparent Failure' of Saudi Mediation

LD211146 Kuwait KUNA in English 1010 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, Sept 21 (KUNA) — An integrated Lebanon appeared to be at stake Wednesday following the apparent failure of mediation efforts held in Damascus, Beirut and Larnaca, diplomatic sources here said.

The return of Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan last night to Jidda aroused fears that Lebanon is heading toward a de facto partition unless the conflicting parties hurried to reach a compromise that ends the current bloodbath, the sources warned.

The sources disclosed that the Lebanese leadership had rejected the proposals carried by the Saudi emissary Rafiq al-Hariri, on a ceasefire for the current fighting between the Phalangist-backed Lebanese Army and the militias of the Progressive

Socialist Party in areas commanding Beirut.

Informed sources told KUNA that what is going on right now, is an attempt to win time in preparation for a fresh military actions and not to reach an agreement.

The Lebanese Government rejected a demand by the opposition National Salvation Front to reevaluate the U.S. sponsored Lebanese-Israeli agreement on foreign troop withdrawal, the sources said.

According to the sources, the conditions conveyed by the Saudi envoy were the formation of a political committee to prepare for the national conference, re-evaluation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and the issue of the participation in the authority in a way that abolishes the hegemony, in addition to reevaluation of the Army's role.

The Lebanese Government insisted, on the other hand, on the participation of the governmental legislative and parliamentary institutions in the national conference, rejected any preconditions regarding the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and turned down a demand to consider the Lebanese Army a party to the conflict, thus refusing to discuss its role.

Former Lebanese Premier Dr. Salim al-Huss, told KUNA that current fighting in the Ash-Shuf mountain is a civil war in which the U.S. involvement is regarded as backing one side against the other. That, he said, would lead to the internationalization of the conflict and further complicate the crisis.

Al-Huss termed as positive the Greek stand for refusing to give landing permit to American transport and warplanes in Greek airports for Greece opposes the transporting of munitions and weapons to Lebanon.

Meanwhile, former President Sulayman Franjiyah who is a founding member of the National Salvation Front, warned in a statement of "teaching the Phalangist gangs a hard lesson, if the war spreads to the north."

Franjiyah also called for abolishing the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting erupted on all sectors of the mountainous areas and Lebanese Army's Hawker Hunter fighter-bombers made reconaissance flights over the capital and the Ash-Shuf mountain.

Reports from Suq al Gharb township said clashes are still underway there in addition to the fighting in Aytat, Kayfun, Kafr Shm'un ,'Arayya, Al Khallah and Al Mashraf between the Lebanese Army, backed by the Phalangists and the Progressive Socialist Party forces.

NSF Issues Statement on Mediation Failure

JN211235 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] has issued the following statement:

The NSF is not surprised by the Phalangist government's rejection of all the solutions and the proposals aimed at stopping the bloodshed, beginning a dialogue, and restoring peace to Lebanon. The Front is also not surprised by the Phalangist government's abortion of the Saudi Arabian good offices and efforts which were exerted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz out of his concern for Lebanon's unity, independence, and Arabism. The NSF had informed Prince Bandar ibn Sultan of its approval of the working paper which he brought on Monday and of its three points, which include representations from the legislative power side by side with the executive power in the national dialogue in accordance with the Saudi plan. After this approval, the NSF is not surprised by the Phalangist government's reneging on its past commitment following an open, naive attempt to entangle us in a game of names — names which are rejected not only by us but by our masses and history as well.

The NSF is not surprised by the Phalangist government's attempts to expand the area of conflict and involve more parties in it headed by the United States which has brought the situation to a serious turning point through its blatant, direct intervention.

The NSF notes with satisfaction the awareness of the Lebanese masses and the maturity of the Arab and international public opinions, and the understanding shown to our cause by the world media. The Phalangist government's lies about the dispute being regional or international can no longer deceive anyone. The mountain war did not begin yesterday but began with the Phalangist militias' invasion of the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh districts in June 1982. The Lebanese war did not start in Suq al-Gharb; it began when the Phalangists attempted to moblize the enemies of Lebanon against the people of Lebanon so as to spread their hegemony and establish a dictatorial, racist regime that has spared neither the Christian nor the Muslim for over 8 years — killing, kidnapping, assassinating, and expelling the people.

The NSF is ready to cease fire at any moment and to begin a comprehensive national dialogue among the disputing parties in Lebanon — a dialogue that will realize the aspirations of the Lebanese people and deprived masses and remove the humiliating occupation from Lebanon.

Ending its statement, the NSF held the Phalangist government in Lebanon and its U.S. backers responsible for the present stalling and the failure of various solutions, and for the present escalation and bloodshed.

Salim Chairs Higher Liaison Committee Meeting

NC201857 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Lebanese officials briefed the ambassadors of the states participating in the multinational force and the commanders of this force on the political and military situation. The briefing took place during a meeting of the political committee of the Higher Liaison Body held at the Presidential Palace at noon today. The ambassadors of France and Italy, the charges d'affaires of the U.S. and British embassies, commanders of the multinational

force, and the Lebanese officers group attended the meeting.

Foreign Minister Elie Salim deputized for the president in chairing the meeting. He briefed the conferees on current political conditions and the contacts underway to achieve a cease-fire and start the national dialogue.

The chief of the military operations room at the Presidential Palace submitted a report on the battles that took place in the mountain area and during which the Lebanese Army bravely and heroically repulsed the recurring attacks on its positions. He also referred to the security situation in all parts of Lebanon.

The chairman of the liaison committee briefed the conferees on the activities that the Israeli army's patrols are carrying our north of Al-Awwali River.

The coordinator general of the multinational force then spoke about the force's position. He thanked the force on behalf of the president of the republic for the support it extends in various spheres to Lebanon to emerge from its crisis.

VOL on Moscow 'Complete Support' for Syria

NC202011 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The red lines drawn for the battle fronts in Lebanon are putting Washington and Moscow within the framework of real confrontation.

The Voice of Lebanon's political correspondent says that military consultations are taking place among the states participating in the multinational force to discuss a plan for aiding the Lebanese Army in order to frustrate any Syrian-Palestinian-Libyan attempt to penetrate the Army lines which are regarded as lines for the defense of Beirut.

The aforementioned states have abundant information about the existence of a Soviet military plan which Syria is implementing. The plan provides for pushing Palestinian, communists, and other gunmen toward the Suq al-Gharb front to penetrate the Lebanese Army's defenses and reach Ash-Shuwayfat.

Within this context, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas* quotes diplomatic sources as having said that high-ranking Soviet officers, commanded by a Red Army general, are working with the Syrians in a joint operations room to observe the developments taking place in Lebanon.

In this regard, the Lebanese Army has abundant information about this plan and this is why it has imposed a curfew in the area separating Ash-Shuwayfat from the southern suburbs [of Beirut].

European states are surprised by how Syria (?dares) to cross the red line and to denounce, together with the Soviet Union, the U.S. intervention in Lebanon at a time when Syria is supplying the Palestinians and foreigners with arms and ammunition and thrusting them into the battles against the Lebanese Army in a flagrant attempt to shake the Lebanese regime.

The Voice of Lebanon's political correspondent adds that Western diplomats have sent reports to their governments demonstrating with figures, facts, and evidence the volume of the Syrian intervention in Lebanon with complete support from Moscow. In addition to this, some Druze groups in Israel are trying to convince the U.S. ambassador and the Israeli officials that no foreigners are fighting alongside the Druze in the mountain. This attempt comes at a time when Israel is fully aware that the Druze claims are misleading because Israeli officials have much information about the Syrian-Palestinian-Libyan armed intervention because it is inconceivable that Junblatt can alone confront the Lebanese Army.

Within this context, Western diplomats wonder how Junblatt can meet the expenses of the battles which are estimated to cost over 20 million Lebanese pounds daily.

Syria's Cease-Fire Conditions Outlined

NC210030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Informed sources disclosed tonight that the Saudi mediation has collided with clear Syrian obstacles, which might lead to the reconsideration of all developments in the Lebanese arena. These obstacles are represented by Syria's veto on the personal participation of Chamber of Deputies' Speaker Kamil al-As'ad in the national dialogue panel to lay down the foundations of the future Lebanon. The Syrian veto went beyond Speaker al-As'ad to include the Chamber of Deputies basic legislative role reflecting the importance of the constitutional institution and its role in Lebanese political life.

According to the same sources, the Syrians have also vetoed the participation of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the basic role he represents in the political life of the government.

The regime has defined its stance in light of this new situation and these impossible conditions and conveyed it to the Saudi mediator. This stance is summed up in the following points:

1. A dialogue cannot be initiated by vetoing principal parties and officials in the country.

2. The Syrian veto of Speaker Kamil al-As'ad is rejected by the regime for basic considerations, the main consideration is that speaker Al-As'ad is a national leader and the chairman of a big parliamentary bloc which has its effective role on the political level and in parliamentary life. Being the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Al-As'ad represents a constitutional institution which has guaranteed the continuation of the legitimacy in the country despite the harsh conditions through which it passed, particularly during the 2-year war and in the past few years.

3. The Syrian veto of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan is strongly rejected by the regime because it adheres to its irreversible firm stand that Lebanon can only exist with its two Christian and Muslim wings.

It has also been understood that the Syrians, with whom the negotiations are directly conducted, have also rejected the con-

dition that the president should have a delegation of aides. Political quarters have expressed their surprise over this rejection and questioned its objectives and aims.

It is necessary to ponder the question marks which the political circles in Beirut have raised? These circles asked: Is the submission of these impossible demands, which have become obstacles obstructing the Saudi mediation, when it is known in advance that the regime will reject them, aimed at gaining time or at breaking up the constitutional institutions after the successive wars failed to destroy them, and consequently at causing a schism between the two wings of Lebanon which are confronting this ferocious plot together? The same circles ask: Is the procrastination in achieving a cease-fire, which the regime has approved and prepared a plan for that was conveyed to Saudi Envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, and the submission of impossible conditions aimed at achieving a specific political situation or at gaining time to realize a specific military victory to move to the negotiations from a different position?

What will be the regime's stand in light of these developments? Informed sources said that confronted with this new situation, the regime has begun reconsidering its stands, evaluating the situation, studying the means ensuring the restoration of stability, and realizing the goals which the regime seeks. It will continue to wager on the political solution, particularly the Saudi initiative.

Report on Al-Jumayyil's French TV Interview

NC181818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has stated that the Syrians and Israelis are employing mercenaries and agents to cover their expansionist goals and are seeking to make themselves appear in the international community as workers for peace and security in the areas under their occupation.

President al-Jumayyil said that he does not believe that [Progressive Socialist Party leader] Walid Junblatt is pleased with what is happening in his birthplace [the mountain] unless he has undergone a change since his stay in Damascus.

President al-Jumayyil said this in the interview he gave last night to Channel Two of French television. He said that the Lebanese Government in fact controls an area ranging between 10 and 20 percent of the Lebanese territory. He added: Our ambition is to establish sovereignty over all the territory and to revive the national spirit. Our ambition is to achieve sovereignty and independence. This feeling, which is growing more and more, conflicts with the schemes and aims of the various occupiers, be they Syrians or Israelis. The Syrians and the Israelis, have managed to control not only the land of the country but also the people.

President al-Jumayyil added: Undoubtedly, you are aware that the presence of occupiers in any area of a country, which they have torn up and wounded until it bled, will inevitably affect the people. How much more would this effect be if the Syrian and Israeli presence were intensive? Through their intensive presence, it is very possible for Syria and Israel, which constitute the two superpowers in the Middle East, to enlist and use mercenaries from here and there as a cover for their expansionist goals. However, at the level of the international community, the Syrians and the Israelis wish to make themselves appear as working for peace and security in the areas under their occupation. They are masquerading behind these agents and the bogus Lebanese to achieve their objectives.

Replying to a question as to whether the foreign presence constitutes a support for Walid Junblatt, President al-Jumayyil said: Not a support for Walid Junblatt. I do not know if Walid Junblatt has freedom of action. I also do not know if Walid Junblatt is in fact pleased with what is happening in his birthplace. I also wonder if Walid Junblatt, deep inside and conscientiously, now considers himself a victor and believes that what happened today in Ash-Shuf was his ambition, such as the massacres and the looted and burned down houses. I do not believe that Walid is a person who thirsts for destruction and blood. I do not believe that Walid Junblatt is such a person, unless he has undergone a change in Damascus.

The president added: I do not know if the atmosphere has affected him or if he has fallen under the influence of the environ in which he is present. In any case. He is not the Walid Junblatt I knew.

Salam Attacks Syria's Stance on Saudi Mediation

NC201852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] During a press conference which he held for foreign reporters at his residence this afternoon, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam called upon the United States to side with the Lebaense regime. Salam told AP: If Lebanon fails or if it disintegrates, then no moderate regime in the area would be able to survive. He added: This entire strategic area from the Atlantic to the Arab Gulf would then collapse and fall in the hands of the communists.

Salam accused Damascus of seeking to overthrow the regime in Lebanon. He expressed his doubt about an imminent success of [Saudi] Prince Bandar's mediation. He said: We appreciate King Fahd's initiative. However, I do not believe that the Saudi efforts will make any progress as long as the Syrians procrastinate. He added: The Syrians do not want an agreement and their stance is very inflexible. They seek to end Lebanon and try to gain time through these negotiations.

Government Calls for Italian, French in Ash-Shuf

AU201950 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] (ANSA) — Beirut, September 20 — The Lebanese Government has officially asked France and Italy to provide small troop contingents to supervise a cease-fire in the Ash-Shuf region now at the center of negotiations between the government and pro-Syrian forces, Foreign Minister Elie Salim confirmed for ANSA today.

The foreign minister said, "We have requested two European

countries, one of which is Italy, to send troops into the Ash-Shuf whose mission would have nothing to do with that of the multilateral force". The possibility of a cease-fire for the Ash-Shuf region, the theater of heavy fighting since the beginning of the month, was under discussion today in Larnaca in talks led by Saudi Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, 2 of Syrian proposals, and Lebanese and American representatives.

Official Lebanese sources said that one of the points of disagreement to be settled was the make-up of a force to oversee the cease-fire. The Beirut government has asked the United Nations for fifty members of the military attached to UNTSO, the UN Treaty Supervision Organization created with the signing of the armistice at the end of the 1948 Israeli-Arab war. This small contingent, according to these sources, would be flanked by Italian and French troops detached from the multilateral force in Beirut and turned over to the commission with the job of supervising the cease-fire in the Ash-Shuf. The numbers of troops being spoken of, these Lebanese sources said, are some 250 troops from each of the two nations' contingents. [passage indistinct]

Walid Junblatt 16 Sep Monte Carlo Interview

JN161915 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1736 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Telephone interview with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, by Radio Monte Carlo News Director Antoine Nawfal on 16 September in weekly "It Happened Tomorrow" program — recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] Mr Walid, you are the guest of this program for the second consecutive week. Today, the military situation is the dominant subject in the Lebanese area, especially in the mountain. Allow me, therefore, to begin with the military side. What is the military situation today after the Army carried out new operations against some of your positions?

[Junblatt] It seems the Lebanese Army is continuing its offensive on the mountain axes despite the mediations that are being made to reach a cease-fire and begin a political dialogue to save the country from this great tribulation. Today, for the first time, the Lebanese Army's Air Force intervened and strafed several positions. As a result of this intervention, one military plane of the Army was shot down and 30 soldiers were captured on the ground. For the first and last time, I urge the nationalist officers and men in this Army not to get involved in the plan charted by the Lebanese regime, particularly by Amin al-Jumayyil.

[Nawfal] On the other side, it is said that the Army has captured a number of non-Lebanese fighters in your ranks. Who is fighting on your side?

[Junblatt] Amin al-Jumayyil and his regime can detain Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila and say that they fought on our side. This regime, which has concealed up to now the truth of what happened in Sabra and Shatila, can do more than what happened in Sabra and Shatila. We are fighting as the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], the Druze community, and the National Salvation Front [NSF] in defense of our dignity and honor. We do not need anyone's help in this fighting.

[Nawfal] Yet, foreign news media and press correspondents are actually reporting that there are other forces beside the socialist forces.

[Junblatt] I am in continuous contact with all foreign and local news media. I accompany these media in the mountain and acquaint them with all the facts. So far, I do not believe that they have observed anything contrary to the truth.

[Nawfal] What is the status of the negotiations? I gather you are saying that the negotiations, mediations, and all the efforts which have been made so far have not been successful. Have you lost all hope in the latest negotiations.

[Junblatt] The basic point in the negotiations is the Army. Amin al-Jumayyil wants to tell the world and the Lebanese that the Army is not a party to the dispute. We, as a Salvation Front, say the Army is a basic party to the dispute, if not more. The Army committed the massacres of Kafr Matta, 'Ibayy, and Al-Binnay. Therefore, we must reach a dialogue so we can neutralize this Army or reassure ourselves about its role. The Army today is a tool or a militia such as the militia of the Lebanese Forces.

[Nawfal] Are you still demanding the withdrawal of the Army, or are you satisfied with its presence in its present positions?

[Junblatt] Amin al-Jumayyil knows that he obtained through negotiators Prince Bandar and Rafiq al-Hariri certain conditions, if not concessions, concerning some of the Army positions. But there are basic positions on which we cannot make any concession. We want complete Army withdrawal from them.

[Nawfal] Do you still consider Prince Bandar's mediation as continuing?

[Junblatt] We have explained all aspects of the Lebanese crisis to Prince Bandar. We hope Prince Bandar and Saudi Arabia will be able through this Saudi-Syrian effort to achieve positive results. We hope, of course.

[Nawfal] We will now turn to another topic concerning Dayr al-Qamar. It seems its inhabitants will be short of food and medicine in 2 days. What can you do to held?

[Junblatt] Everyone knows that I have given my word of honor concerning Dayr al-Qamar. Everyone also knows that I facilitated the passge of International Red Cross convoys. Today, contacts were made with the representative of the International Red Cross in Damascus on a relief program for Dayr al-Qamr. But I linked this program with relief to all other areas such as Iqlim Kharrub, Beirut, where there are thousands of Druze refugees, and the mountain, where there are thousands of Druze evacuees who fled from areas that are under Lebanese Army shelling. If this takes place, then there will be no problem for Dayr al-Qamar. In this respect also, I warn the Army against such stupid posturing and maneuverings because they could have an impact on the situation surrounding Dayr al-Qamar. Therefore, they should stop their propaganda statements about Dayr al-Qamar. I have already given my word of honor concerning Dayr al-Qamr, and I intend to carry it out.

[Nawfal] There were some rumors today, rumors that had not been reported by Monte Carlo Radio, to the effect that you may declare autonomy. Is this possible? We ask you: Is this possible?

[Junblatt] We are not considering the declaration of autonomy or anything else. We will only try to reorganize affairs in the liberated areas after the fighting — nothing more and nothing less. This is so because a political and social tragedy has afflicted these areas. We must organize daily life. This is our only objective, nothing more and nothing less.

[Nawfal] How are your relations with Paris?

[Junblatt] My relations with Paris are bad because so-called French socialism in reality is not socialism. The truth is that this socialism is a new colonialist system. The French media are launching a crusaders campaign against Walid Junblatt and the Druze. If the French wish to reopen the file of the mountain, I am ready for this because, in reality, and if we go back to 1940, the French are the ones who should bear the responsibility for sectarianism in Lebanon and the responsibility for the isolationist movement in Lebanon. This is a fact, nothing more and nothing less.

[Nawfal] I must now ask you about your stand toward the United States.

[Junblatt] It is clear that they are wagering on the Army in Lebanon. This is a simplistic view of the matter. This has been U.S. policy in Latin America, and previously in Kampuchea and Vietnam. If we review this experience, we find that it took place at the expense of the peoples and produced disastrous consequences for these peoples, whether in the Middle East, the Far East, or in Latin America. The United States does not grasp the social and political realities in Lebanon.

[Nawfal] Do you believe Washington will go to the end of the road, that is, in its support for the Army?

[Junblatt] I hope Washington will not get involved in a new Vietnam in the Middle East.

[Nawfal] How are your relations with Moscow?

[Junblatt] Relations between us and Moscow are traditional ones, known by all, and very good relations. They are principled relations based on the fact that Moscow supports the Arabs' right in confronting the stupid U.S. policy, which overlooks and adopts a biased stand against Arab rights.

[Nawfal] Since we have spoken about your relations with various countries, how are your relations with Damascus at present?

[Junblatt] My relations with Damascus are very good. They constitute an alliance in the interest of Syria's national security and Lebanon's interest as well. This is no secret. The opposition of the PSP and Syria to President Amin al-Jumayyil's policy, which brought destruction to Lebanon, is very well known. At the same time, we as the NSF remain committed to the fact that Lebanon has a unique relationship with Syria. The NSF, however, insists on Lebanon's independence, unity, and sovereignty.

[Nawfal] Is all that we have discussed binding to all the NSF parties?

[Junblatt] You have to ask [former] President Franjiyah, [former] Prime Minister Karami and also, one of our basic but unnofficial member of the NSF, and this official is Nabih Birri. I believe that all of them agree with me in this respect, that is, on the need to safeguard Lebanon as an Arab entity, independent and sovereign, but having a unique relationship with Syria.

[Nawfal] What about your relations with the Palestinian sides, with the PLO on one side and with Abu Musa's movement on the other? Where do these relations stand today?

[Junblatt] I previously sstated that I support this movement of reform. I do not want to discuss Palestinian domestic affairs now. At the same time, I am not asking some Palestinian parties to express support for the NSF. I hope that the Palestinians will reach a just and democratic solution among themselves and aim their guns at the primary enemy instead of at one another. We, in Lebanon, have a cause. This cause is a legitimate cause and known by everyone. Irrespective of what is being said, we shall ultimately support and agree with Palestinians rights.

[Nawfal] A last question: After all that has taken place, is there still a possibility for coexistence in the Ash-shuf area?

[Junblatt] The possibility of coexistence still exists. The wounds are great and painful. The Phalangists and the barbaric hordes came to protect the Christians. The result is that not a single Christian remains in the mountain. In spite of what happened, we insist on this coexistence. What is required is that a just political solution be reached for all. Ash-Shuf is an area of coexistence or a meeting place between the Christians and the Druze. In spite of what happened, matters will return to their former state.

Palestinians Reportedly Lose 90 Men in Battle

NC190842 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0804 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Fighting stepped up between the Lebanese Army and the Syrians and Palestinians on the axes 'Alay-'ayn ar-Rummanah, Ra's al-Jabal-Suq al-Gharb, and Kayfun-Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat-Shimlan-Baysur. The Lebanese Army is repelling the armored attacks on these axes inflicting heavy casualties in men and equipment. The Palestinian losses in men were estimated to exceed 90 men.

Meanwhile, Lebanese aircraft at 0945 raided three concentrations and artillery positions scoring direct hits.

Israeli Patrol Ambushed; Planes Overfly Areas

NC201330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A security source has stated that an Israeli patrol was

ambushed in An-Nabatiyah. Machinegun fire and rockets were used in the ambush wounding four Israeli soldiers. Consequently, the Israeli forces cordoned off the area and began a wide mopping operation in search of the gunmen.

A security source has reported that unidentified planes have flown in the Lebanese skies. There were 4 planes over Ba'labakk, 2 over Ad-Damur and 10 others over the sea, 20 miles west of Beirut.

Another security source said that three shells fell on the Jubayl at 1330 this afternoon and that the Shnata-Dayr Billa area is being subjected to artillery shelling from Al-Kurah and southern Al-Batrun at the rate of one shell every 10 minutes. The same source said that Al-Batrun city is in a state of anxiety and caution which has caused a population exodus to safer areas.

The correspondent of the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY in Sidon has reported that 11 bodies were found in Al-Burjayn township.

'High-Ranking' Syrian Officers in Ash-Shuwayfat

NC201610 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Army positions in the outskirts of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Ash-Shiyah were subjected to artillery shelling and rocket fire from the communist positions. The Syrian and Palestinian positions in upper Al-Matn participated in the shelling. The Army retaliated violently, using tanks and heavy weapons.

An armed group tried to infiltrate Hayy as-Sullum from Ash-Shuwayfat. The Lebanese Army confronted the infiltrators, wounding five of them. The wounded are still on the battlefield.

At the time this newscast was prepared, clashes were continuing on the axes of the post office, At-Tayyunah, and Qasqas. The sound of explosions was being heard in various parts of Beirut.

According to information the Voice of Lebanon received from well-informed sources, four high-ranking Syrian military personnel today entered the area of Ash-Shuwayfat; however, the sources did not reveal the nature of the task of these military personnel. Available information and the developments occurring in the southern suburb [of Beirut] indicate that the task of the Syrian military personnel is to coordinate with the communist and Palestinian forces in the suburbs to create disturbances and confuse the Lebanese Army and consequently affect the course of the battles in the mountain.

Meanwhile, Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and its vicinity have continued to be subjected to Syrian-Palestinian shelling. The Lebanese Army managed to destroy mortar emplacements between Baysur and Kayfun as well as military vehicles on which machine guns are mounted.

In the meantime, shells were falling indiscriminately on the areas of Al-Jumhur, B'abda, and An-Naqqash, causing a number of fires and material damage. Later, the shells hit the vicinity of Al-Ashrafiyah and the area of An-Nahr.

Our correspondent has reported that two rocket launchers in Kafr 'Abidah and Al-Batrun are shelling the area of Jubayl.

In another development, the Palestinians have brought about 300 gunmen into the areas of 'Aynab and Shimlan. Men belonging to the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon have appeared in the mountain. Some six Libyan fighters who had died in the mountain battle, including an officer, have been transported to Libya.

Curfew on Ash-Shuwayfat Eased

NC202003 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1947 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Statement issued by Army Command's Guidance Directorate-20 Sep]

[Text] The inhabitants of Ash-Shuwayfat and its suburbs are permitted to move from Ash-Shuwayfat to Beirut's southern suburb and vice versa from 0800 to 1400 daily.

The curfew remains in force on all the other roads in the area.

35 'Foreigners' Killed in Qabr Shmun Attacks

NC201800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A military source reported that the Army's positions on Qabr Shmun axis were repeatedly exposed to attacks both yesterday and today. The Army repulsed these attacks, killing approximately 35 foreigners.

Marines Inspect Army's Frontline in Suq al-Gharb

NC202019 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A Marine spokesman has stated that a group of Marines, at the instructions of the Marine commander in Beirut, today inspected the Lebanese Army's frontline in the area of Suq al-Gharb on an observation assignment.

The spokesman explained that the task was to study the situation in Suq al-Gharb in order to analyze the situation and be able to make decisions affecting the Marines' task in Beirut.

It is worth noting that this is the first time an announcement has been made that the Marines have entered the mountain area.

Beirut Radio Reports U.S. 'Warships' in Action

NC202151 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2127 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from editorial office of NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY — live]

[Excerpt] A security source reported a short while ago that approximately 15 minutes ago U.S. warships off the Lebanese coast bombarded the artillery emplacements which were shelling

the areas of Al-Yarzi, B'abda and their suburbs.

A report by the Internal Security Forces says that the U.S. ambassador's residence was also exposed to shelling. A fire broke out near the residence. The civil defense and firefighting teams are now engaged in extinguishing the fire.

We point out that the shelling is continuing at this moment and that it covers most of the areas extending from Al-Hazimiyah and B'abda down to the area of Furn ash-Shubbak and As-Sabtiyah. It has also been reported that several shells have fallen on the vicinity of Al-Ashrafiyah.

'Warships' Silence Syrian Artillery
NC202248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A military source reported a short while ago that the artillery shelling kindled all the fighting axes and that the indiscriminate shelling included all the areas surrounding Greater Beirut up to the coast of Kasrawan, Al-Matn, the southern suburb [of Beirut], Al-Ashrafiyah, and its surrounding areas.

The military source added that the U.S. warships bombarded the Syrian-Socialist-Palestinian artillery and rocket emplacements in 'Alayh and upper Al-Matn and silenced them. The warships bombardment was carried out in three installments: The first at 2150 , the second at 2308, and the third 2315.

The Syrian-Palestinian-Socialist forces tonight fired artillery and rocket shells on the vicinity of the Presidential Palace and the Defense Ministry. The residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon in Al-Yarzi sustained a direct hit. The shelling caused a fire in the courtyard. The shelling furthermore caused several fires near the U.S. ambassador's residence and all areas covered by the shelling, in which incendiary bombs were used this time.

Scores of Casualties, Fires Result From Shelling
NC202221 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2204 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Scores of casualties and fires have been caused by the mad artillery shelling of the peaceful residential areas. The shelling has turned Lebanon's night into day as fires burn everywhere. Residential areas have been subjected to shelling by Syrian-Palestinian-Libyan-Junblattite forces and their foreign collaborators. The areas that have been hit by the shelling are: Ra's ad-Dikwanah, Ad-Dawrah, Burj Hammad, the outskirts of Al-Ashrafiyah, Al-Hazimiyah, [word indistinct], Al-Hadath, [words indistinct], Brummana, Bayt Miri, Al-Mansuriyah, Al-Mukallis, the Sinn al-Fil traffic circle, Sinn al-Fil, the Marines' positions, and the airport area.

This hell of shellfire comes after the Saudi mediation collided with Syria's intransigence. Consequently, Damascus gave orders to shell the positions of the Lebanese Army, the Marines in Greater Beirut, and the peaceful residential areas.

U.S. Envoy's Residence Evacuated in Fire
NC202311 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2255 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received the following report: A security source stated that violent clashes are now taking place on the Suq al-Gharb and 'Alayh axes where the Army's forces are intercepting the gunmen who have launched an attack on several lines against the Army's positions. Our armed forces are confronting the assailants and violently repulsing them, as well as inflicting manpower and equipment losses among them.

We point out that the indiscriminate shelling is continuing on the various areas in Beirut and its suburbs. It has been confirmed that the resident of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon in Al-Yarzi was hit by shells which caused a fire in the courtyard. The residence was vacated.

Ambassador's House Fire Extinguished
NC202346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] We have just been informed that the artillery and rocket shelling is continuing intermittently on the areas of B'abda, Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Yarzi, Al-Hadath, and the Chevrolet where shells are continuing to fall, inflicting more casualties among the civilians and enormous material damage.

The civil defense operations room has reported that the shelling has kindled many fires, some of which have been pinpointed as follows: 3 fires in Al-Mukallis, 1 fire in Tallat Mar Rukuz, 1 fire in Al-Hazimiyah, 12 fires in B'abda vicinity and 1 fire in Al-Mansuriyah. The civil defense men are working under difficult conditions to extinguish the fires because of the continuation of the shelling. They have extinguished the fire which broke out in the residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon in Al-Yarzi.

Fresh Palestinian Troops Leave for Mountain
NC210514 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] A Palestinian battalion of the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group crossed the Al-Biqa' plain toward the mountain at dawn today. The battalion is supported by 15 T-54 tanks, 6 rocket launchers, and ammunition trucks. In another development, Syrian-Palestinian vehicular movements have been sighted in Al-Batrun and Al-Qurah. A number of artillery emplacements have been set up in Shitta and Blida.

Syrians Halt Artillery Fire; Gunfire Still Heard
NC210644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] For some time now, the Syrians and their lackeys have halted their artillery shelling, following a long night of belligerency and madness. Intermittent gunfire, however, can still be heard on the main combat axes in the mountain.

Army Checks Offensive on Suq al-Gharb 21 Sep
NC210822 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese Army this morning checked a Syrian-Palestinian offensive on Suq al-Gharb, inflicting losses on the attackers.

In another development, four Israeli fighter planes have for some time now been making reconnaissance sorties at low altitude over the south.

VOL on Security Situation in Mountain, Beirut
NC211038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The situation is still extremely cautious on the mountain front, particularly in Suq al-Gharb, where an intermittent exchange of gunfire has been reported.

At 1145 a number of shells landed on the peripheries of the Defense Ministry, Al-Yarzi, and B'abda.

At around 0930, the Lebanese Army destroyed fortifications in 'Abd al-Karim al-Khalil Street, which were used by snipers against the Army positions.

Air Force Attacks Gunmen in Mountain 21 Sep
NC211223 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1217 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received the following report: Since 1410 the Lebaense Air Force has been raiding the positions and vehicular concentrations of the gunmen who are attacking the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. As of 1330, the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb have been subjected to violent attacks. The Army is checking these attacks, inflicting scores of deaths and injuries within the ranks of the attackers.

Syria Sets Up SAM-6, SAM-5 Missile Network
NC211231 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1222 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] We have received the following information:

The Syrian forces have installed a network of ground-to-air SAM-5 and SAM-6 missiles in the area extending from Duhur ash-Shuwayr to Ruwaysat Sawfar and 'Alayh. These forces have also distributed SAM-7 launchers among allies. The Syrian command has ensured protection for these missiles by installing a network of 23-mm, 40-mm, and 57-mm antiaircraft guns.

U.S. Ships Reportedly Shelling Mountain Areas
NC211250 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1243 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received the following report from the editorial room: A report, which is not yet confirmed, says that the U.S. warships are now bombarding the positions of the Syrians and Palestinians who are attacking the Lebanese Army in 'Alayh and Suq al-Gharb. We will supply our listeners with further details as and when we receive confirmation.

Air Force Attacks; Army Repels Offensive
NC211251 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1228 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] We have just been informed that the Lebanese Air Force is now attacking the positions of armed men in the mountain area. Meanwhile, the armed men are waging an offensive on Suq al-Gharb from 'Alayh. The Army is strongly repelling them.

French Organization Responsible for Explosions
NC202234 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2145 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A short while ago, a spokesman for an organization calling itself the Organization of France's Friends in Lebanon [munazamat asdiqa' faransa fi lubnan] declared his organization's responsibility for the explosion that occurred at the Mulijian stores yesterday and the explosion which occurred at the Maximara stores today. The spokesman said that these stores belong to the secret Armenian army.

Qulaylat on U.S.-'Zionist' Plans for Partition
NC210746 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Answering a question about the developments in the U.S. interference in Lebanon as represented by U.S. spokesman John Hughes' statement that there is a red line in Suq al-Gharb, brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun] stated the following:

1. We have warned of the U.S. Administration's open stance and of its determination to interfere militarily in the mountain battles on the pretext that such interference is to protect its advisers in the Defense Ministry and to protect the embassy's property and the U.S. community. This serious interference is now taking a turn that affects the depth and core of the Lebanese question and its national essence through the declaration of U.S. spokesman John Hughes that Suq al-Gharb is considered a red line at the political, security, and military levels for the Marines deployed in Lebanon.

2. This U.S. red line constitutes a geographical encirclement of all the forces deployed within its framework. On this basis, Hughes' statement is considered, as far as the motives and reasons are concerned, to be parallel with the Zionist enemy's declaration of a security red line extending from the military red line at the Al-Awwali River to Iqlim al-Kharrub under the pretext of setting up a security zone to continue the occupation of the south through the enemy's new military deployment in Al-Awwali, be it directly by the Zionist enemy or by his Lebanese

executive instruments represented in the factional multi-loyal militias.

3. This comparison leads us to affirm that the numerous, visible red lines in our national land portray a distorted and divided topographical, demographical, and political map.

4. This fact has been dictated by the U.S.-Zionist innovation. This calls on us to appeal to the Lebanese, Arab, and the international public to be alert to confront these red line plots to partition Lebanon through U.S.-Zionist pretexts which have become obvious to achieve the most important results of the 4 June 1982 war.

Aleppo Demonstrators Protest Syrian Intervention

NC201620 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, a demonstration was staged in the Syrian town of Aleppo following the noon prayers last Friday. The demonstrators shouted slogans against Syrian intervention in Lebanon. They also raised placards inscribed with the slogans: If you want to fight Israel, then Suq Al-Gharb is not the headquarters of the Israelis; the Israelis are in western Al-Biqa'; there is a front [for fighting] on the homeland's border in the Golan; not one bullet was fired when the Syrian Army was close to the Israeli army in Sawfar.

Immediately afterward, special units surrounded the demonstrators, opened fire, and arrested a number of them.

Other information received by the Voice of Lebanon says that Syria has rejected a request by Walid Junblatt to place the Druze personnel in the Syrian Army under his order. Syria justified its refusal by saying that this might adversely affect the Syrian Army.

In another development, Syrian forces have arrested four Syrian officers and a number of Al-Yarmuk Brigade members on the charge of smuggling weapons to Syria. The said officers declared that they have joined the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] ranks, but it later transpired that they are still loyal to the Fatah organization.

Monte Carlo Reportage on Saudi Envoy's Mediation

Meets With Khaddam

JN201121 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, who resumed his mediation efforts for a cease-fire in Lebanon, met for the second time with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus today. The meeting lasted 3 hours during which the Saudi envoy received Syria's reply to the proposals concerning a cease-fire and a national dialogue in Lebanon.

The Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] will inform the Saudi envoy of its final position on these proposals later today. This was revealed by Prince Bandar who added that he would convey the Syrian and NSF position to the Lebanese officials. Prince Bandar said: There is a great possibility that a meeting will be convened in Saudi Arabia which will include the Lebanese warring parties and all sides that can contribute toward a Lebanese national dialogue.

Confers With NSF Leaders

JN201850 Paris Radio Monte Carlo In Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus — live or recorded]

[Text] The efforts to achieve a cease-fire in Lebanon have been underway in an intensive manner since yesterday afternoon after Saudi envoy Prince Bandar returned to Damascus.

A short while ago Walid Junblatt, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and several leaders of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement met in the presence of former [Lebanese] Minister Marwan Hamadah. He visited northern Lebanon today and met with Sulayman Franjiyah and Rashid Karami to inform them and to become acquainted with their viewpoints in order to enable the National Salvation Front [NSF] to coordinate with Prince Bandar. Marwan Hamadah has stated that the NSF has reached a joint agreement, but he declined to elaborate on whether this joint agreement is to accept or reject the proposals.

A short while ago Walid Junblatt told our radio that as a result of the consultations that were held among the three NSF leaders —that is, Franjiyah, Karami, and Junblatt —the NSF has really reached a joint agreement. Junblatt added: We are continuing the contacts; there are still one or two points of difference, and we are working to settle them. Junblatt added: We are still waiting for Shaykh Rafiq al-Hariri to return from Larnaca in order to become acquainted with the other side's viewpoint concerning the point of difference which remains unsettled.

Intensive contacts and meetings have been underway here during the past 24 hours, and the general feeling has been that the direct U.S. interference in the fighting and the explicit admission of this interference constitutes a provocation which has negatively affected the talks.

Prince Bandar met with Minister Khaddam for the second time today. He stated after the meeting that he is still optimistic, but cautiously so. He added that he is still waiting for the NSF's reply to the proposals he submitted to Walid Junblatt yesterday. Earlier, Prince Bandar and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus met for 1 hour. Shaykh Rafiq al-Hariri left for Larnaca airport this afternoon to meet with the other side and to inform them about the NSF reply. Prince Bandar is still in Damascus, waiting for his envoy to return to Larnaca [as heard], before meeting with Minister Khaddam for the third time.

I have learned from a ranking Syrian official that the Syrian command is seriously studying the question of the direct U.S. military interference in Lebanon and its dimensions on security and peace in the region.

The Syrian official said: If the United States, which is thousands of miles from Lebanon, has the right to defend its interests in that country, then Syria, which is a few kilometers from Lebanon, has a natural right to defend its interests and security —not to mention that by defending the Lebanese people, Syria will be defending a fraternal people with whom it is linked by the same destiny and history.

On the other hand, a diplomatic source told me that a cease- fire would have been announced had it not been for the serious U.S. military escalation yesterday.

However, the U.S. interference has raised several points, such as defining the multinational force's role and guaranteeing that it will not participate in any domestic fighting in Lebanon. It seems that this specific point is the point on which differences still exist, and the point to which Walid Junblatt referred in his statement to our radio.

Thus, everyone here is waiting for the coming developments and for the continuation of the contacts after Shaykh al-Hariri returns to Damascus. Much can be decided in the next few hours, which are considered to be decisive hours.

Departs for Jidda 20 September

JN202020 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus — live or recorded]

[Text] In an important and unexpected development which diminished the optimism that prevailed over attaining a cease-fire in Lebanon soon, Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan left Damascus for Jidda as short while ago.

Prior to his departure, Prince Bandar told the press that he will hold consultations with King Fahd. He added: We will wait in Jidda for Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's reply to the proposals I carry and until after I have obtained a reply from the brothers in Syria and a reply from the National Salvation Front. The date for my return to the Syrian capital will be set in light of this.

AL-QABAS Says Soviet Troops in Syria on Alert

NC210614 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0559 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait's *Al-Qabas* has reported that Soviet naval units are now heading toward the Middle East. The paper adds that the Soviet troops in Syria have been put on alert. The Gulf paper *Al-Anba'* points out that 52,000 Soviet soldiers can reach Syria within 12 hours should Syria come under Israeli attack.

Damascus: Only Alternative 'To fight'

JN201320 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] It seems that world peace has no weight or value in the eyes of the U.S. Administration. It also seems that President Reagan has not yet heard the screams of the mothers of the U.S. Marines who are being killed or were killed away from U.S. borders. If Reagan believes that his war against the Lebanese people is part of the strategy of protecting U.S. interests in the Middle East, then has he forgotten that these interests are present in Arab surroundings against which the U.S. President is fighting through his naval fleets and land forces? If the repercussions of U.S. diplomacy were meant to neutralize an Arab side, then undoubtedly the Arab masses have not been isolated or neutralized. This was not taken into consideration by the United States. It pretends to have forgotten the Iranian and Vietnamese lessons and other similar bitter lessons in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Chile.

The United States has chosen Lebanese territory to be a battlefield, but once again, it has made a mistake and is following the wrong course —a course that leads its interests to depend on scores of ships, aircraft carriers, and thousands of Marines. The administration of the U.S. President did not realize that the region is especially sensitive and that the region's security is linked with the regional security of the Mediterranean, a fact that makes the Lebanese arena a wider field than the policymakers of the White House believed. In addition to this, Arab vengeance against the United States has become deep-rooted, and the interests that Reagan claims he is fighting for will be destroyed by the Arab masses to avenge the blood of their martyrs and sons and defend their Arabism and pan- Arab soil. The United States, which authorized Israel to play havoc with Arab territory by issuing Israel U.S. weapons, has also given the same authorization to its forces and the forces of its Western allies. It has become very clear that the Arabs' first battle is against the United States and its interests, which the United States uses as a pretext to kill the Arab citizens, to destroy their civilization, and to shatter their hopes of liberating their usurped territory.

It is war then, a war that the United States wanted and for which it is amassing the forces of its allies. The Arab nation is left with one choice: to fight in defense of its existence.It is a U.S. war against the Arab masses that are against the United States and those who fight at the side of the United States, against the entire Arab nation.

The U.S. pretext of protecting Lebanon and the Lebanese people has also changed; it has became a U.S. war against Lebanon and its people and against the Arabs and their culture in defense of the U.S. Marines in Beirut. Even this pretext has been amended by U.S. military diplomacy. The defense of Lebanon requires an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory. The U.S. military campaign seems to affirm this occupation and undermines Lebanese unity and independence in order to serve the tasks of the Rapid Deployment Forces and tighten the U.S. military noose around the Arab homeland.

In its war, the United States claims that it is warding off the danger that threatens the Lebanese Government which is rejected by the Lebanese people. Has the United States forgotten its wars in defense of the shah of Iran and the rulers of Indochina?

The United States now intends to launch its war in defense of the Israeli occupation and Zionist ambitions. For this reason the United States continues its threats against Syria and its Armed Forces. Does this not mean that the U.S. efforts are concentrated on destroying the Syrian facade because this facade protects Arab soil from the Zionist invasion?

This U.S. plot makes Syria a party to the forces that face the U.S. concentrations against it. It is true that the United States is a superpower in terms of its military and material capabilities, but since the Reagan administration dropped the U.S. role of defending international peace and security, Syria, which is concerned with defending the Arab homeland, has one alternaive only: to fight like all peoples who, armed with right, emerge victorious over their enemies.

TISHRIN Analyzes U.S. Involvement in Lebanon

JN210852 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Text] Today's newspapers highlight the spreading world condemnation of the U.S. intervention in Lebanon, and the international demands that the NATO forces in Lebanon end theirtasks. Despite these world demands and condemnations, the U.S. officials issue aggressive statements that declare the town of Suq al-Gharb as vital to their security and say that they will not allow it to fall. The newspapers also highlight the continuing operations by the Lebanese national resistance against the Zionist invasion and the two attacks against two Zionist patrols by the resistance in An-Nabatiyah and Tyre yesterday where the Zionist army suffered seven casualties.

In its "Behind the Events column," *Tishrin* analyzes the new U.S. war saying: With the arrival of the Marine vanguards in the battle area of Suq al-Gharb, and their open support for the Phalangist army, the United States has become a main partner in the Lebanese dispute and a side that is fightingagainst the Lebanese people.

Tishrin adds: With the continuing U.S. threats and intimidation, Washington may soon become involved in aggression against Syria under the pretext that Syria supports the Lebanese

nationalists — something which Syria does not hide. In other words, the U.S. war against the Lebanese people will definitely be transformed into a war against the Arab liberation movement, something that will sooner or later result in a big explosion that will transcend the Middle East region. This is because the United States, which is reiterating its support for the Al-Jumayyil family and the Lebanese Government, is, in fact, not interested in Lebanon's sovereignty or future. Had it been interested in this, it would have asked Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon in order to make it easy for Syria to withdraw its forces. However, the United States is encouraging Israel to continue its occupation of the south by massing its fleets, as well as the French and British fleets, along the Lebanese coast, and distributing its forces in Beirut. Then it demands from Syria alone to withdraw its forces. This practically means that the United States is dividing up Lebanon between it and Israel: The Zionists will remain in south to change its features and swallow it up, and the other Lebanese territories will be transformed into U.S. and NATO bases. In order to bring about a successful conclusion to this plan, Syria should be driven out of Lebanon and out of the entire fateful battle.

When the political pressure failed, the situation was aggravated by military means; namely, sending the Phalangist army into Beirut's nationalist areas and the mountain to annihilate and liquidate Syria's allies as a prelude to starting a battle with Syria.

Tishrin wonders: What kind of Lebanon are the Americans talking about? Is it the Lebanon of the Al-Jumayyil familiy, which is known for its black hisotry, fierce hostility to Arab identity, and open agentry for Israel; or the Lebanon of NATO and Israel where the Lebanese people will become alien, divided, and humiliated and where the Lebanese territory will be used to invade Syria and strike at the Arab nationalists?

The Americans are aware that all the Lebanese people reject the Phalangist hegemony and the Israeli-U.S.-NATO occupation. Hence, the alleged U.S. concern about the Lebanese legitimacy is meant to throw dust in the eyes in order to destroy and divide Lebanon and enable the Zionists to occupy its southern part and use it as a springboard to threaten Syria. Naturally, Syria rushes to help bleeding Lebanon and to confront the invaders, supported by the masses of the Arab homeland and the world liberation forces. The fate of the aggressors will not be better than the fate of the invaders who preceded them.

In another commentary, *Tishrin* says: The Americans are hinting that they are going to develop their aggressive role. They threaten Syria and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, send their planes on reconnaissance flights, and brag about shelling the Lebanese nationalist positions and the areas where the Syrian forces are stationed. What prompts Washington to keep its forces in Lebanon if it is not there to establish a strategic bridgehead for its forces and ultimately expand the area of the deployment of these forces and develop their aggressive role?

Reagan's statement following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon that the United States has aims in Lebanon, the most important of which is the establishment of a strong government there, represents half the truth. The other half is that this strong government will be a tool to serve the U.S. interests and aims. Therefore, it is not strange to find Reagan himself admitting in a letter addressed to the U.S. Marines 2 weeks ago that the United States has vital interests in Lebanon.

Is there not a connection between the declared U.S. concern about the Lebanese Government's army's defense of the town of Suq al-Gharb, because it was a defense of the U.S. military presence in Beirut, and the Israeli statements that they would not allow Suq al-Gharb to fall into the hands of the nationalists because this, according to them, would lead to the Palestinian resistance's return to Beirut?

The United States, its Western allies, and Israel have massed their forces to impose their joint domination not only on Lebanon, but on all states in the Arab region as well.

Briefs

Education Minister Departs—Damascus, 20 Sep (SANA)—Education Minister Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad left for the DPRK this morning heading an educational delegation. He will participate in the nonaligned education ministers conference which will convene in the DPRK 24-28 September 1983. [Text] [Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 Sep 83 JN]

President Asks Shamir To Form Government
TA210710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] President Herzog this morning invited Yitzhaq Shamir to come to the president's residence and accept the task of forming the new government. The meeting was scheduled for 1200 [1000 GMT]. The Coalition feels Shamir will be able to present his new government to the Knesset within 2-3 weeks. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that after accepting the office from the president, Shamir will go to the Alignment and suggest they join him. The Alignment heads will probably reject the proposal.

Shamir Accepts
TA211020 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1016 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir of course accepted the task of forming the new government which was entrusted to him by the president a few minutes ago. We will go over to the presidential residence in a few minutes when the president and Yitzhaq Shamir come out to make a statement and meet journalists.

Shamir Statement to Press
TA211059 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1035 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Statement by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the press at the president's residence on 21 September following the president's decision to ask him to form the new government — live]

[Text] I thank you for the important and responsible task you have given me. The president told me of the trust and support expressed in the remarks of the factions which constitute a majority in the Knesset. I thank them for their trust and support and I hope I will succeed in forming a government in Israel in the nearest possible future.

Before we entered this hall, I spoke on the telephone with Prime Minister Mr Menahem Begin. I informed him of the task which his honor, the president, entrusted me with. I asked him to give me his advice and guidance in the future and he promised to stand by my side any time I ask this of him.

Today I will appeal to the Alignment faction and request them to join in forming a national unity government. I am deeply convinced that the situation in Israel, the situation of the Israeli people, calls for the formation of a government that would include all Zionist elements among our people. I hope that with common will and effort it will be possible to achieve this goal without unnecessary delays.

On this occasion, I am extending to the entire Israeli people my wishes for a good year and a happy holiday.

Herzog Statement to Press
TA211125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1028 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Statement by President Hayim Herzog to the press at the president's residence after asking Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to form the next government — live]

[Text] Following the resignation of Prime Minister Menahem Begin, which means the resignation of the entire government, and exercising my authority under "The Basic Law: The Government,"several days ago I began consultations to form a new government in Israel. I held consultations with representatives of all the Knesset factions in order to learn their opinions with regard to forming a government and who is the preferred candidate to head it. I would like to thank all the delegations that came to me for the serious and honorable way in which they presented their attitudes and for the patience they showed even when I asked many questions, sometimes difficult and uncomfortable questions.

I had one aim: to investigate and to learn for sure, as much as possible — without prejudice and without any relation to what has been said and publicized — the true attitudes and opinions of each faction.

As said, after I held talks with the authorized representatives of all the Knesset factions, I learned, without a doubt, according to the stands presented to me, that factions constituting a majority in the Knesset, today support MK Yitzhaq Shamir, the Likud candidate, as the one to form the government.

Nonetheless, I found a wish, common to most of the Knesset factions, and which reflects, I believe, broad currents among the public, for a national unity government to be formed in Israel which will be able to confront with greater strength and greater success all the great economic, political, social and military challenges facing us. I consider it appropriate to stress this point to all the parties who will be holding negotiations on the coalition.

I must make it clear that I did not interpret the authority given to me by law in its limited sense. And I did not see the process of consultations with the factions as intended only to learn which Knesset member enjoys the most support. I certainly took into account all the claims presented to me and weighed them seriously. I will not deny that I had misgivings as well. However, in the end, when deciding among the various claims, the united and unequivocal attitude I found among all the parties today forming the coalition, which represent the democratic majority in Israel, tipped the scales.

I also had in front of me the prayer of the great priest in the temple on the Day of Atonement: "Let there be no loss of government in Israel." For many reasons, most of them economic, we must not continue with a caretaker government, and it is important that a new government be formed soon.

The consultations I held made it clear to me that Yitzhaq Shamir is the candidate with the most reasonable chances of forming a new government within a short period of time. As a result, I appealed today to MK Yitzhaq Shamir, the foreign minister, and invited him for a meeting. I asked him whether he would accept the task of forming a new government in Israel. Shamir told me right away that he would agree to this.

I then entrusted MK Yitzhaq Shamir with the task of forming a new government and, by law, he is allowed a period of 21 days to do so. It is my hope that Yitzhaq Shamir's talents will help him when he starts coping with this difficult task of forming a government in Israel. As said, he will have at his disposal, as of today, 3 weeks to complete the task. I hope he will be able to inform me soon, even before the end of this period, that he has managed to form the new government.

I am extending my good wishes to Yitzhaq Shamir in his new task. Thank you and have a happy holiday.

Shamir Rules Out Involvement in Lebanon War

TA211029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that Israel is not involved in Lebanon, is not intervening in the war between the sects there, and will not do so in the future. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Minister Shamir said this in a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee shortly before going to the president.

The United States, Shamir said, is not interested in joint U.S.-Israeli activity in Lebanon, nor is the Lebanese Administration. The United States thinks that such cooperation would harm its ability to negotiate with Arab elements.

The Alignment representatives in the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee criticized Minister Shamir and claimed that he was not presenting Israel's current aims in Lebanon before the committee. MK Victor Shemtov asked why Israel continues to get involved there. Yosei Sarid claimed that Shamir's statement shows that he is indeed forming a government of continuity with a continuation of the war in Lebanon and a continuation of our involvement there.

In response to the criticism, Minister Shamir said that our aims in Lebanon are very clear: Lebanon will not again become a base for attacks on Israel and an area to range forces hostile to us. We are advancing toward this aim and will be able to achieve it.

Officials Worry Over Fall of Christian Villages

TA210600 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Senior Israeli officials are extremely perturbed at the possibility that the Christian strongholds of Dayr al-Qamar and Suq al-Gharb might fall into hostile hands. According to well-placed sources, the fall of either of these two towns would constitute a direct threat to Israeli forces stationed south of the Al-Awwali River.

Pressure is building up to come out in support of Israel's traditional allies in Lebanon.

Israel's basic position is that there will be no Israeli military involvement in Lebanon unless Israel's direct security interests are threatened. According to sources, however, though both Dayr al-Qamar and Suq al-Gharb are north of the Al-Awwali, the fall of either town would constitute such a threat.

This is the first time since Israel's redeployment from the Ash-Shuf Mountains and subsequent events there that Israeli officials have indicated that they would possibly react to events beyond the Al-Awwali.

The *Post* also learned last night that any sizeable influx of terrorists into Beirut would also constitute "a direct threat to Israel's security."

Former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has made public his demand not to abandon the Phalange in "this hour of need."

Sharon Urges U.S. To Act 'Forcefully' in Lebanon

TA210624 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 21 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] The U.S. must urgently stablilize the battle lines near Beirut by deploying its Marines forward to Suq al-Gharb and by deploying the 2,000 Marine reinforcements from its Sixth Fleet warships offshore. Otherwise the Syrians and the PLO will get back into West Beirut — and that will be the end of the Al-Jumayyil government and Lebanese independence.

This advice was offered to Washington by Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Sharon said he is confident that if the Americans act forcefully, the Syrians will back off, and call off their PLO and Druze surrogates. "The Syrians don't want a confrontation with the U.S.," Sharon said. "And the Soviets certainly don't want it."

Sharon also charged that the Cabinet was told nothing of the "total change of orientation" — from the Christian to the Druze — that took place in Israeli policy over recent months. Ministers now feel, he said, "that they are kept in the dark about moves of major political, military and moral significance."

Israel should sternly warn the Druze to cease their advance, and to cease cooperating with the PLO, Sharon said. "That warning should be accompanied by specific action to demonstrate that our intentions are serious," he said. He said he made a proposal to

this effect in a top policy-making forum — but refused to elaborate on it in public.

Israel should also "vigorously" pursue its campaign against the PLO in Lebanon, especially in view of the fighting in the Ash-Shuf and around Beirut. He does not propose that Druze or Syrian targets should be hit, he said. But Israeli strikes against PLO objective would certainly help the Lebanese Army in its struggle, Sharon observed.

Regarding the IDF's redeployment from the Ash-Shuf Mountains, Sharon said he warned the Cabinet that the Druze in the Ash-Shuf would oppose the Lebanese Army's entry into the area — "but I was fobbed off contemptuously."

On Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf- [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi's assertion earlier this week that the IDF foresaw the course of events following the redeployment, Sharon said "no scenario like this was depicted to the Cabinet."

Labor Demands Sharon Expulsion From Cabinet

TA201216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The Labor Party is demanding the expulsion of Ari'el Sharon from the Cabinet at once because of his continued calumnies of the Kahan Commission and its findings. An announcement issued by the Labor Party reactions team states that we should under no circumstances put up with a minister maligning state institutions and questioning its normal procedures for his own personal interests.

Druze Leaders Deny Intention To Attack Beirut

TA210736 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 21 Sep 83 p 3

[Report by Avraham Rabinovich]

[Text] Israeli Druze leaders said yesterday that the attack by Lebanese Druze on the strategic town of Suq al-Gharb was an attempt to link up with isolated Druze villages and not a prelude to an attack on Beirut.

They also claimed that Phalange representatives have for several days been in Damascus conducting secret negotiations with the Syrians.

Zaydan 'Atshah, former MK and ex-Israeli information consul in New York, told a press conference in Jerusalem that the crossroads town held by the Lebanese Army cut off some 20 Druze villages from the Druze heartland in the Ash-Shuf Mountains.

"Suq al-Gharb is no danger to the Al-Jumayyil regime or to Beirut," he said. "I can speak for the Druze community in Lebanon." If the Christians continued to hold the town, he said, it would "strangle" the Druze community.

Another Israeli Druze spokesman, Dr Jamal Hasun, said, "the Druze won't enter Beirut if they conquer Suq al-Gharb. They would be ready to start negotiations immediately."

The two were among a group of Druze leaders attempting to rebut what they termed propaganda being swallowed by the Israeli press from Lebanese Christian radio and newspaper. The Druze in Lebanon. they noted, have no similar information facilities.

'Atshah said it was sad to see the United States, "a country we all love," throwing its military might against Lebanon's 300,000 Druze "who are struggling for their existence and national rights and equality."

Suq al-Gharb, he said, was 23 kilometres from the U.S. Marines lines outside Beirut airport and the Druze presence in the town did not constitute a danger to the American forces. If the Druze had wanted to shell the Marines, he said, they could do so from the positions they now hold.

"The Americans are gambling on a very unreliable element" in linking themselves to the Christians, said 'Atshah.

As for the presence of Palestine Liberation Organization forces in the Ash-Shuf, 'Atshah said that the Druze had not invited them "but some Palestinians exploited the situation and infiltrated."

Before the Israeli pullback, said Hasun, many in the Lebanese Druze community were willing to permit the Lebanese Army into the Ash-Shuf. Following a massacre of Druze villagers immediately after the pullback, however, the Druze united against the idea of letting the army in, he said.

Druze Ask MNF Countries To Refrain From Attack

TA210924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The Druze in the Galilee villages have asked the countries with soldiers in the multinational force in Lebanon not to hurt the Druze in Lebanon. The Druze representatives sent cables to these countries' embassies in Israel asking them to exercise their influence over their governments to stop their intervention in Lebanon.

Dayr al-Qamar Phalangist Commander Seeks Aid

TA210803 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 21 Sep 83 p 1
[Report by Dan Avidan]

[Text] (Samir Ja'ja), the Phalangist commander in the villageof Dayr al-Qamar in the southern Ash-Shuf Mountains, has recently expressed his willingness to evacuate his forces from Dayr al-Qamar and has even asked Israel to intercede on his behalf with the Druzeon this matter. In the course of the fighting in the Ash-Shuf,the Phalangists lost 170 men while some 600 were wounded.

(Pierre Yazbak), the Phalangists' public relations official currently visiting Israel, stated yesterday in a meeting withArab affairs correspondents that as long as the siege of Dayr al-Qamar is not lifted and an arrangement is not concluded for theevacuation of all Christian refugees from the Ash-Shuf area, the Druze hostages from Kafr Matta' who are being held at Phalangistheadquarters at (Kafr Musharif) will not be released. Accordingto him, it has been learned that some 245 Christians were massacredby the terrorists and the Druze in 10 villages in the Ash-Shuf andAl-Matn Mountains.

He added that several hundred Christians, including Phalangist fighters, are listed as missing.

The Phalangist representative expressed anxiety over the futurerelations between the Christian community in Lebanon and Israelin light of the current Israeli policy in Lebanon. He expresseddoubts about the possibility of reaching an internal arrangementin Lebanon under the present circumstances. According to him,Druze leader Junblatt might pay with his life if he deviates fromthe Syrian line, which is aimed at undermining Amin al-Jumayyil'sregime and restoring Damascus' hegemony over Lebanon.

IDF Captures North Korean Rocket Launcher

TA201158 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 20 Sep 83 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Excerpt] A BM-21 rocket launcher produced by North Korea which was seized in the Peace for Galilee Operation was put into operational use by the IDF during the war itself. The launcher has 30 barrels and the maximum range is more than 20 km.

The launcher was first presented in public during a tour by military correspondents at the artillery school in southern Israel on the occasion of Artillery Corps Day.

Chief Artillery Officer Brigadier General 'Oded Tira said that the major characteristic of the regional battlefields is the great numbers of enemy forces on narrow fronts. This situation makes the maneuverability of our forces in the battlefield more difficult.

"The answer to this, on the tactical level, is a kind of artillery which, by continuous automatic firing and while directed deep into the enemy lines, can pave the way for armored and infantry forces," he said.

IDF Warns Villagers North of Al-Awwali

TA210805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] IDF officers in southern Lebanon recently held meetings with leaders of villages north of the Al-Awwali. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the IDF officers made it clear to the Lebanese dignitaries that Israel would react firmly if the terrorists return to the villages in the area evacuated by the IDF. Our correspondent adds that the IDF continues to conduct patrols north of the Al-Awwali, among other things, in order to make this clear to the villages. The patrols usually include several tanks.

East Bloc Conference Participants Cancel Visit

TA201836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Representatives of Eastern bloc countries who were expected to participate in an international conference to mark the Jewish resistance during World War II in Israel have announced that they are canceling their participation. The president of the conference, Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky, reports that a cable has arrived announcing that Polish General (Skibinski) — a top Red Army commander at the time — as well as two Yugoslav representatives and (Leib Ofschister) from Minsk — who was also a top Red Army commander and currently serves as a professor at the University of Minsk — have all canceled their trips.

It has been reported that on the eve of Yom Kippur, Moscow Radio reported the event and noted that this is an internal Israeli event. Immediately after that broadcast, the announcements of the cancellations began to come in.

Trade Credit Agreement Signed With Hungary

TA210837 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by Avraham Dishon]

[Text] The union of chambers of commerce will soon establish a liaison office in Hungary to help Israeli exporters strengthen their trade relations with that country.

The Israeli and Hungarian Governments recently signed an agreement ensuring mutual credit to finance bilateral trade. According to the agreement, each country will extend up to $15 million in credits to finance bilateral export deals. The agreement was signed following a visit to Hungary by Bank of Israel Director General Yosef Sarig and Hamizrahi Bank Director General Aharon Me'ir.

This credit flow will also be available to businessmen carrying out deals with other countries.

Recently there have been more international barter deals due to the deterioration of the balance of payments of certain countries and the attempts to overcome trade restrictions and protectionist economic policies.

In 1982 Israel exported over $4.5 million in goods to Hungary. The main exports were nylon fiber, chemicals, and orange juice. Imports amounted to some $8 million, including primarily steel, iron, aluminum products, food, and chemicals.

U.S. Delegates Criticize State of Economy
TA210609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The United States last night criticized the state of the economy in Israel. The U.S. representatives to the talks on economic aid to Israel expressed deep concern about the rapid rate of inflation and the balance of payment deficit. One of the participants told our correspondent Razi Barqay that the U.S. officials had asked penetrating questions.

These were only preliminary talks held by the Finance Ministry director general and the economic minister plenipotentiary in Washington with White House economists and the U.S. State Department. The talks will continue with the participation ofFinance Minister Yoram Aridor who will arrive in Washington at the end of the week.

Government Accepts TAMI Economic Demand
TA210730 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] The recently imposed 10 percent increase in the purchase tax was abolished for four items as of this morning, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday.

The tax reduction applies to cooking stoves, heating stoves, washing machines and refrigerators with a capacity of up to 16 cubic feet.

The abolition of the tax rise was one of TAMI's demands for staying in the Likud-led coalition.

Reportage on OAU Meeting on Western Sahara

Morocco's Hassan Accepts Invitation

EA161637 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1500 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam today received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco. The message notes Morocco's acceptance of Comrade Chairman Mengistu's invitation to attend next week's 3-day meeting here in Addis Ababa of the OAU seven-nation implementation committee on Western Sahara in accordance with the decision of the 19th summit conference of the OAU.

Foreign Leaders Arrive

EA202057 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The presidents of Sierra Leone and Tanzania and the assistant of the Sudanese president have arrived in Addis Ababa to participate in the seven-nation meeting, convening in Addis Ababa tomorrow, to discuss the Western Sahara issue in accordance with the resolution passed by the 19th OAU leaders summit. Morocco and the Polisario Front have also been called on by the organization to be present at the meeting. The Polisario leader has now arrived in Addis Ababa. Those expected to arrive tomorrow morning to take part in the meeting are President Ahmed Sekou Toure, leader of Guinea, and the foreign ministers of Nigeria and Mali, representing the leaders of their respective countries.

Mengistu Receives Leaders

EA202148 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of COPWE, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and current chairman of the OAU, this afternoon received Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, leader of the Polisario. Comrade Chairman Mengistu held talks with Dr Siaka Stevens and the Polisario leader on the forthcoming meeting of the committees to discuss the implementation of the resolution passed by the 19th OAU leaders' summit, which aims to resolve the Western Sahara problem.

Moroccan Crown Prince Arrives

EA202220 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Summary] Various officials have arrived in Addis Ababa for the OAU meeting on Western Sahara. "Prince Sidi Muhammad, crown prince of Morocco, arrived here in Addis Ababa this evening. Prince Muhammad was welcomed by Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, COPWE Executive Committee member, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers."

ALGERIA

Congolese Leader Sassou-Nguesso Arrives

LD202137 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Congolese head of state, Mr Sassou-Nguesso,arrived in Algiers this afternoon for a short and friendly working visit. He was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne Airport by President Chadli Bendjedid. Algerian-Congolese political talks began immediately afterward.

MOROCCO

Libyan Envoy to King Hassan Arrives in Rabat

LD202352 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah interior minister [as heard] arrived today in Rabat as an envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to His Majesty King Hassan II. The Libyan envoy was welcomed by Interior Minister Driss Basri, the governor of Rabat and Sale, the Libyan charge d'affaires in Rabat, and a number of other officials.

The Libyan minister said that his visit to Morocco comes in the context of consultations between Arab Leaders, particularly in the current circumstances. He stressed that the present stage required more consultations and encounters in order to protect Arab rights.

TUNISIA

Ambassadors To Be Exchanged With Maldives

PM201519 Tunis L'Action in French 10 Sep 83 p 4

[TAP report: "Establishment of Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level"]

[Text] Tunis — The Foreign Ministry has issued the following communique: "Desiring to develop and strengthen the fraternal relations existing between their two countries, the Government of the Republic of Tunisia and the Government of the Republic of Maldives have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level."

WESTERN SAHARA

President Issues Statement, Leaves Ethiopia

LD201115 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Haouza (Liberated Territories), 20-09-83 (APS) — SDAR President and Polisario Front Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz stated to the Saharan press before leaving Addis Ababa that his visit to the Ethiopian capital "proves the total availability of SDAR Government and the Polisario Front to start direct negotiations with Morocco so as to define useful modalities of the referendum on self-determination and cease-fire, in conformity with the unanimous decision of the 19th OAU Summit." President Mohamed Abdelaziz precised that his visit to Addis Ababa answered to the invitation of "his brother and friend President Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian president, current OAU chairman."

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Office Issues Statement on Counterattacks

GF201301 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Sep (QNA) — The office of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] in Abu Dhabi today issued a statement indicating that the forces of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLA] have inflicted serious human and material losses on the Ethiopian Army,killing 1,300, wounding 1,700, and taking 180 prisoners. The statement added that 462 light weapons were seized, in addition to other kinds of weapons during the counterattacks which the EPLF launched against the Ethiopian Army in August and in the first part of September.

The statement pointed out that these attacks which were launched by the EPLA came in retaliation for Ethiopian Army operations against the unarmed Eritrean people which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people, including a huge number of children, and in the burning down of a number of villages. The statement indicated that a Soviet general was wounded during these attacks. The statement added that there are about 2,800 Soviet military experts who guide the Ethiopian Army in its battles against the Ethiopian people. The statement also indicated that the EPLF forces had earlier launched another attack on all the strategic fronts where the Ethiopian Army was located and forced it to leave its positions and retreat 50 kilometers away from the front of (Naqfa) and the other fronts.

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Dissidents Sail Warship Into Port

EA201246 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Last night dissidents opposed to the Abyssinian black colonialist regime's killings and oppression brought a warship belonging to the Abyssinian regime to Berbera Port, in the northwestern region of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], where it dropped anchor at midnight. The SDR Defense Ministry report, which we have just received, goes on to say that the ship was brought into Somalia by six people, including one officer, three NCOs, one soldier, and one civilian. The report adds that more details on the ship will be given later.

Radio Halgan: Barre Troops Massacre Somalis

EA192021 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] It has been reported that Barre's soldiers are currently engaged in a wicked massacre of the Somali population living between Adado village and the town of Dusa Mareb. Reports from Dusa Mareb say that women and children are also victims of this massacre. The livestock of the people have not been spared this wanton action. Reports from the Ghel Gudut region confirm that the Barre forces are indiscrimately using the wheels and the tracks of armored personnel carriers to carry out this massacre. Further reports say that many people from Ghel Gudut region have been sent to jails. This campaign of massacre results from a civilian uprising against the dictatorial Siad Barre regime.

TANZANIA

President Appoints New Home Affairs Minister

EA201206 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere has appointed Ndugu Salimin Amour the minister for home affairs. Ndugu Salimin Amour replaces Ndugu Abdallah Natepe, who resigned in June of this year. Ndugu Salimin Amour is a member of NEC, the Central Committee, and the Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM]. Ndugu Salimin Amour at one time was a deputy executive secretary of CCM and a principal secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Finance in Zanzibar's government.

BURUNDI

PRC Delegation Arrives for Commission Meeting

EA201957 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by the director of the Second Department of Regional Affairs, Comrade (Hong Chin-chang), arrived in Bujumbura yesterday. The Chinese delegation was welcomed by the trade and industry director general and the charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy. The Chinese delegation has come to attend the second session of the Sino-Burundi Joint Trade Commission, which is to take place 19-23 September 1983 in Bujumbura. The sessions of the Sino-Burundi Joint Trade Commission will be concerned with the state of progress of bilateral cooperation, projects, and trade between the PRC and the Republic of Burundi. After the commission's meetings the Chinese delegation will be invited to tour some development projects, particularly those based on Sino-Burundi bilateral cooperation, and some tourist spots.

CHAD

Bardai Reports on Habre Repression in South

AB202015 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] In the country's areas under foreign occupation, the worsening of the situation is at its height, as several occurrences demonstrate. Like a furious fish that eats its own tail, the mobs of national annihilation forces, our permanent correspondent in Ndjamena notes, have resolutely embarked upon barbaric acts of repression against their own supporters who they believe are advocates of national reconciliation. The numerous extortions by FAN fighters have sparked the massive flight of villagers and city dwellers to neighboring countries.

To stop the massive exodus of cadres to countries neighboring Chad, the FAN clique had to resort to a mean measure. Thus, it was announced that civil servants who do not return before the end of this month will have their houses seized and sold. In several cities of the country, grumbling by civil servants who have been deprived of their salaries is growing. At the same time, a sense of insecurity is spreading throughout all the regions. According to our permanent correspondent, in the south of the country, for example, vehicles no longer ply the roads and the departure of FAN elements to join the National Liberation Army forces is continuing.

Our correspondent says that in Ndjamena itself tension is high. An example is the clash that occurred opposite Al-Qadhdhafi Hospital between Zairian troops and a group of dissident FAN soldiers who are advocates of a negotiated solution. This resulted in three casualties on the Zairian side and two on the FAN side. Also, travellers from Moussoro revealed to our permanent correspondent that bloody clashes broke out between French paratroopers and some FAN troops close to (?bloody) Hissein Habre. To this we must add the diversion of several (?cereals) to Sudan.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Departs for France 20 September

AB201400 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee, left Brazzaville this morning for Paris. The head of state begins tomorrow, Wednesday, an official visit to France. This is the first official visit to France by the head of state since his accession to the presidency in 1979.

GABON

Equatorial Guinean President Concludes Visit

AB210730 Libreville Africa No 1 in English 0630 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The head of state of Equatorial Guinea ended his 24-hour friendly working visit to Gabon yesterday. In a joint communique on the visit, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea condemned the selfishness of industrialized countries, which continues to worsen the already unbearable situation in the developing countries caused by deterioration of terms of trade, the increase in debt servicing, and a reduction in financial assistance for development.

On Chad, the two countries reviewed the efforts made by the OAU to solve the crisis. They feel that the solution to this conflict lies in the desire of the Chadians to solve the problem themselves without calling for foreign intervention. On southern Africa, the two countries condemned all forms of aggression in the frontline countries, particularly in Angola and Mozambique. They called for Namibia's immediate independence and reject the linkage established by Washington and Pretoria between this independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Finally, the two countries expressed the desire to see a speedy end of the negotiations on the integration of Equatorial Guinea into the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa.

BENIN

PRC Drugs, Medical Equipment Received in Cotonou

AB161000 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] This morning 415 cases containing drugs and medical equipment were handed over by the PRC ambassador to acting Health Minister Paul Awhanou. The donation ceremony took place at the Ministry of Public Health in Cotonou. Two speeches were delivered on the occasion: by the acting minister of public health and by His Excellency Sun Zhicheng, PRC ambassador to Benin.

Paul Awhanou expressed satisfaction at the excellent relations of cooperation between the two countries [words indistinct] our country and the PRC. For the acting minister of health, this cooperation is fruitful and satisfactory as well. Listen to Minister Paul Awhanou:

[Begin Awhanou recording] Convinced of the strategic role the health sector plays in the socioeconomic development of all the nations and faithful to its political support for peoples fighting for their freedom, the PRC Government maintains with the Government of the People's Republic of Benin a type of cooperation in which the two sides find full satisfaction in the mutual respect of national sovereignty. Today's ceremony, during which drugs and medical equipment worth about 23,700,000 CFA francs has been donated, is a most outstanding demonstration of this.

Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, honorable representatives of the Chinese people and the working masses of our country, I am very satisfied with your services to our country, and I pay homage to your very great political action of today, which is a testimony of the civility of the PRC Government, the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and its unflinching support to the cause of the Beninese revolution.

On behalf of our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, we ask you, Mr Ambassador, to express to the great people of the PRC our profound gratitude and our assurance that these gifts will be rationally used for the physical, mental, and social development of our working masses. [end recording]

In his speech, His Excellency Sun Zhicheng thanked the acting minister of public health for the kind words said in favor of the PRC. Comrade Sun Zhicheng stated that today's ceremony shows that cooperation between the two countries is active and [words indistinct] the arrival of the fourth Chinese medical mission to Benin. The ambassador expressed satisfaction with efforts made by the country to improve health facilities for the Beninese people. Comrade Sun Zhicheng assured the acting minister of public health of his country's readiness to help Benin continue its efforts in the health sector. [passage indistinct]

GHANA

Rawlings Urges Third World To Strengthen Ties

AB160820 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, has urged Third World countries to strengthen their relations and to step up mutual exchange programs. He observed that developing countries stood a good chance of opening up various fields of technology by making use of their own human and material resources.

In this respect, the PNDC chairman emphasized that it is imperative for Third World academicians to strive to be true intellectuals by applying their knowledge to the development needs of the people. Flight Lt Rawlings was speaking to the outgoing Pakistan high commissioner in Ghana, Miss Salma Kishwad Jan, when she paid a farewell courtesy call on him at the Castle today.

On human rights, Flight Lt Rawlings observed that the continued suppression of economically weaker countries by the stronger ones constitutes a form of violation which the United Nations does not seem able to control. It is, therefore, important that conflicts in and among Third World countries be resolved so that they can form a cohesive and effective group in order to realize their creative potentials.

The attendance of as many leaders and heads of these countries as possible at the next UN General Assembly as requested by Mrs Indira Gandhi, current president of the nonaligned group, will help to promote this aim and give the needed substance to the functions of the United Nations, Flight Lt Rawlings said.

Earlier, Miss Jan, who has been in Ghana for 4 years, noted that there is still more room for the expansion of programs relating to mutual cooperation between the two countries. She observed that opportunities abound in the technical and managerial fields of which the two countries could avail themselves and expand their cooperation.

The outgoing high commissioner said she was proud that many Pakistanis who are in the country are living in remote areas and are serving in various fields of education and health care without any complaints. Miss Jan thanked Ghanaians for their hospitality and cheerfulness even sometimes under trying circumstances, and said she would carry with her pleasant memories of Ghana.

Present at the meeting were the Nandom Na [chief of Nandom], Naa Polkuu Chiir, member of the PNDC and secretary for defense; Dr Obed Asamoah, secretary for foreign affairs; and Alhaji Idrisu Mahama, secretary for transport and communications.

GUINEA

Toure Interviewed on Palestinian Issue, Gulf War

LD190936 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0240 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Mina 19 Sep (SPA) — The president of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, stressed that the Lebanese situation cannot be discussed in isolation from the Middle East situation which is in a total state of occupation and intervention.

President Sekou Toure in an interview with SPA said that the Palestinian issue, which has been going on for 35 years, has created specific circumstances and postures in the Arab world. Success for the efforts and endeavors to solve these problems cannot be realized if the Arab League does not face the problems of the Arab peoples. He pointed out that the peripheral differences they have faced lost the Arabs international support which could have been utilized. He added that all the Islamic states (?support) the Palestinian issue.

We believe in the need for the establishment of an independent sovereign state in Palestine. He said that the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] is the new position from which could spring forth studies and confrontation of the problems of the Middle East, Asia, and Africa to reach fair solution by making use of the lengthy political expertise of the Islamic states.

President Sekou Toure pointed out that the non-Islamic states which support a fair solution to the Palestinian issue will organize with the ICO in striving to achieve a solution to the issue. This subsequently will affect the situation in Lebanon. He added that we know the historic development of the Lebanese people and we cannot forget that the tension created by the Palestinian issue has its influence on Lebanon and has led to division among the Lebanese themselves.

The president of Guinea dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian war and the possibilities of finding a solution to it. He said that the situation in the Middle East and the differences among the Arabs have their direct and indirect effect on the Iraqi-Iranian crisis. He said that the ICO can, if seriously interested, solve the general situation and search for a just solution between the two countries, especially that the two countries effectively participate in supporting Islam and solving the problems facing the Islamic peoples.

He pointed out that he recently addressed an appeal to the two countries drawing their attention to the human and material losses and the cessation of the development and growth of the two countries as a direct result of the war between the two countries, which has not happened before between two sister and neighboring countries who have the same history and hopes of defending Islamic values.

He said that the Iraqi and Iranian people are faithful to peace. We hope that both governments will relinquish their special demands and will adopt a unified stance on the basis of the one interest of the Islamic nation weakened by this war.

IVORY COAST

President Criticizes Industrialized Nations

AB161117 Paris AFP in French 1149 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Abidjan, 15 Sep (AFP) — Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny on Thursday denounced the "disastrous and scandalous stranglehold of speculators and of monopolies on economic relations" between industrialized and developing countries.

In a message to the nation on occasion of the sixth "World Maritime Day," the president also deplored "the deliberate lack of understanding shown by some industrialized nations for the most legitimate preoccupations of developing countries." It is inadmissible, he felt, for export prices to fall at a time of continuous inflation to the lowest level in the past 30 years.

This situation, which the head of state described as "alarming," leads to "a most dramatic impoverishment of the Third World, in addition to indebtedness at the limit of tolerance and which could lead to discontinuance of payment ..." Mr Houphouet-Boigny felt. For the president, "world problems have reached such an acute and complex level, and they overlap so much, that no nation can claim to enjoy a lasting happiness all alone today."

Developing countries, he said, must continue their efforts and strengthen their cohesion to "make this vital obligation of solidarity be respected everywhere."

Speaking about the theme of this sixth World Maritime Day (maritime telecommunications), the Ivorian president affirmed that immense progress has been made, especially concerning "security of seamen." The development of our maritime policy, he continued, "indisputably draws us closer to the new world maritime order, which is so much intergrated into the new world economic order in its spirit and form."

President Houphouet-Boigny expressed satisfaction with the strengthening and improvement of the national shipping lines (the Ivorian Marine Transport Company and SIVOMAR) [expansion unknown], which handle about 30 percent of the regular lines, and the regional obligations of the Academy of Science and Maritime Technology (situated west of Abidjan) which will train students from French-speaking countries of the subregion.

The president, however, deplored that in spite of efforts made by the conference of ministers of maritime transport of west and central Africa, this desire has proved to be less efficient in the management of shipping companies. "The achievement of some multilateral operations," the Ivorian president concluded, "would have enabled us fight more efficiently against the competition of shipping lines from developed countries, which the crisis on the contrary has compelled to group their maritime potential, which is already impressive on the national level, and to harmonize their actions in the field. This ensures a continuous accrued productivity in a sector which is extremely competitive."

LIBERIA

Doe Receives Credentials of New Lebanese Envoy

AB210900 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The new Lebanese ambassador to Liberia, Mustapha Nassar, yesterday presented his letters of credence to Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. Presenting his letters of credence, the new Lebanese envoy said his government would encourage Lebanese investors to come to Liberia. He also lauded Liberian-Lebanese relations.

Responding, CIC Doe noted the presence of the large number of Lebanese nationals in Liberia, and said the Lebanese community in Liberia has not failed to engage in trade in all fields, creating for themselves a special place in the Liberian society.

Teachers Union President Supports Dismissals

AB210910 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The president of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, Philip Joe, has said the removal of 300 socialist-oriented teachers ordered recently by the head of state was long overdue. He said the decision should have been taken a long time ago because as he put it, the minister is aware that the higher education system in Liberia is rotten and needs overhauling.

The teachers' leader, who was speaking in an interview with the *New Liberian newspaper, noted that the ministry is bound to* encounter problems in replacing the 300 teachers ordered dismissed. Philip Joe explained that because there is an acute shortage of trained teachers in the country due to poor incentives offered them, a possible alternative for replacing the teachers will be to recruit foreign teachers, an exercise which, he said, could be very costly.

MALI

Soviet Youth Organization Makes Donation to UNJM

AB202130 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A consignment of sports, photographic, and office equipment along with three motorbikes was donated this morning to the UNJM [Malian National Youth Union] by the Leninist Komsomol Soviet youth organization. The donation ceremony took place at the USSR Embassy in the presence of His Excellency Malik Fazilov, ambassador of the USSR to Mali, and Amadou Daouda Diallo, secretary general of the UNJM, with whom were some members of the BEN [National Executive Bureau] of the UNJM.

NIGERIA

Shagari Departs for Visit to FRG 20 September

AB202120 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari leaves Lagos today on a short visit to the FRG. He is expected to hold informal talks with the accompanied by the secretary to the Federal Government, Alhaji Shehu Musa, and some senior government officials. He is expected back at the weekend.

SIERRA LEONE

Foreign Minister Visits DPRK, Meets Kim Il-song

For Pyongyang KCNA coverage of the 12-16 September visit by Foreign Minister Abdulaye Osman Conteh to the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, including his meeting with DPRK President Kim Il-song, see the North Korea section of the 19 and 20 September Asia & Pacific *Daily Report*.

UPPER VOLTA

Libya To Renew Aid to Country by Sending Experts

AB201140 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sep 20 (AFP) — Libya is to renew its aid to Upper Volta by sending experts to work on projects in the Upper Voltan capital, Libyan special envoy Sa'id (Hafiana)said today. He was speaking after a meeting here with Upper Volta's president, Captain Thomas Sankara, who seized power in a coup on August 4. Captain Sankara has recently stressed his good relations with Libya and his support for Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

Mr. (Hafiana), who is Libya's ambassador to France [title as received], promised that his country would honour aid agreements made with Upper Volta prior to the purge in May, when Captain Sankara, then prime minister, was arrested by former leader Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo. Libya had to suspend aid then in order not assist the "right-wing counter-revolution against the wishes of the Upper Voltan people", he said. Mr (Hafiana) is on a three-day visit to Upper Volta.

Lagos: Sankara Denies Planning To Export Revolution

AB201010 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The Upper Voltan leader, Captain Thomas Sankara, has said that his regime does not intend to extend its revolution abroad. In an interview published in Paris, the French capital, Capt Sankara said Ivory Coast, where a million Upper Voltans work, had nothing to fear from his government. He denied that he

was a stooge of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

PANA Reports France's Huntzinger Press Conference

AB161130 Dakar PANA in French 1750 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Ouagadougou, 15 Sep (AGENCE VOLTAIQUE DE PRESS/PANA) — Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, arrived in Ouagadougou on 13 September 1983. A[fter] after his arrival he was received by head of state Cap[tain] Thomas Sankara, with whom he had a discussion marked [by] frankness and loyalty and concerning "the future coo[peration] between France and Upper Volta."

Minister Nucci's visit was preceded by that [of] tzinger, the French Socialist Party [PS] secreta[ry] national affairs, who was received for more than [an hour] Monday evening by the chairman of the National [Council] of the Revolution [CNR]. Before his departure from [the] Voltan capital, Mr Huntzinger held a press conferen[ce] which he expressed his views concerning the develop[ment] relations between the PS and the CNR. Following are e[xtracts] from this press conference.

[Unidentified reporter] How did the PS receive the revolution that began in Upper Volta on 4 August?

[Huntzinger] The PS is very interested in the 4 August movement. One can say that a new path for the development of the Upper Voltan society was opened on 4 August. This needs to be confirmed.

[Reporter] You have already had discussions with the new Upper Voltan authorities. Could you tell us the lessons you have drawn from your brief stay?

[Huntzinger] I think everybody has drawn lessons: The Upper Voltan authorities now understand the PS better and I myself have learned to understand the new Upper Voltan authorities better. President Sankara is a man who is naturally open-minded and who loves discussion. These discussions taught me that the authorities of this country desire to change a number of things. I have mentioned corruption and some other elements in the life

of Upper Volta that the new regime has strongly criticized. The way and manner of the achievement of the various stages leading to this break with the past will be seen later. It is the duty of each people to choose its destiny and future. Upper Volta is now engaged in a process of development and transformation which can only arouse the interest and sympathy of the PS.

[Question] What future can the Upper Voltan people envisage for the relations between the PS and the CNR?

[Huntzinger] I think we must wait for the development of veritable political relations between the CNR and the PS. As I have already said, we do not know each other for simple reasons. This was because there was some secrecy in the activities of many of the Upper Voltan organizations and we did not, therefore, have any contact with them. Now things are being done publicly. The CNR, therefore, invited the PS to visit Upper Volta and I am now making the first contacts which, I think, must be developed and strengthened.

Statement by Justice Minister Pledges Reform

AB152130 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Statement by Upper Voltan Justice Minister Poda Raymond on the amnesty decree signed by the head of state on 14 September 1983 — recorded]

[Text] Upper Voltans, Comrade President Thomas Sankara, through this amnesty, wants to put a final stop to the existence of two types of justice: justice for the rich and justice for the poor. As you very well know, these two types of justice exist in Upper Volta. The reactionary regimes which succeeded one another until the advent of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] have imposed them on the Upper Voltan people. In order words, there was the justice of the exploiters as opposed to the justice of the exploited and hard working Upper Voltan people.

Until the advent of the CNR, the rich went unpunished in Upper Volta. These thieves, these criminals, in short these bandits — you know them very well — have never been disturbed by the laws of the land, and they have never been punished. They have robbed and looted the state and have gone free. They crushed people in the streets or killed one way or the other, but they were protected and were never disturbed. They were never punished. For these untouchables, the law does not exist. So who are those sent to (Gnonko) [Prison]? They are the small people. Is it not true that for a small offense, a bicycle of a poor farmer is taken from him and he will spend days in the police or gendarmery cell? It is true. Is it not true that the prisons are crowded with petty thieves who stole goats or bicycles? It is true; it is evident. Is it not true that under the nose of everyone, the highwaymen of this country were freed by the Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo regime? It is true and it is very annoying. You can see that these sad examples show what we have said above. The CNR is determined to put an end to this type of justice. Henceforth, there will be one and only one justice in Upper Volta and it will be for all.

As minister of justice, I will see to this with vigilance and constant attention. This amnesty measure, which is a means of forgiving offenses committed by deliquents — the measure aims at them in particular — must be well understood. A word is enough for the wise man. The CNR intends to introduce a dynamic justice at the service of the people and for the people. Therefore, it is determined to ensure the security of property and of honest citizens. To this end, brigands of all categories, the big robbers as well as the small delinquents, will be punished in proportion to the offenses committed. Nothing will make us deviate from this path. The fatherland or death, we shall win.

CNR Suspension of Commercial Activity Lifted
AB171350 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of finance wishes to inform the public that the measures taken by the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] suspending contracts, business transactions, and payments by the state have been lifted. These activities have begun again and economic operators, entrepreneurs, and authorized traders who are suppliers to the Upper Voltan Government must accept regular coupons and orders given out and signed by financial controllers and military authorities as obligations of thestate. The minister of finance seizes this opportunity to wish all the economic operators, traders, and entrepreneurs every success in their activities. The fatherland or death, we shall win.

ANGOLA

Jorge Receives Support Message From Egypt's Ghali

AB202140 Luanda ANGOP in French 1105 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 20 Sep (ANGOP) — Egypt has again denounced the acts of aggression of the racist Pretoria regime against Angola. In fact, in a message sent to Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali reaffirmed once again Egypt's solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola in its struggle against the barbarous acts of aggression of South Africa and its puppets engaged in an expansionist policy aimed at destabilizing independent countries in southern Africa.

Envoy Reiterates Conditions for Cuban Withdrawal

AB202125 Luanda ANGOP in French 1125 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Havana, 20 Sep (ANGOP) — Racist South Africa must observe the four conditions presented to the UN secretary general by Angola, notably the withdrawal of South African troops from the Namibian territory, the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia, the cessation of acts of aggression against Angola, and cessation of support for the UNITA bands, Mwaete Joao Baptiste, the Angolan ambassador to Cuba, stated yesterday.

The Angolan diplomat, who was speaking at a press conference on the occasion of the 61st birthday of President Neto, rejected the "linkage" policy aimed at linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He added that the United States of America and South Africa are intensifying their divisionist campaign to try and justify their acts of aggression against the Angolan people.

Mwaete Joao Baptiste also pointed out that imperialism has made Angola the focal point of its general offensive against progressive countries and forces of Africa and the world, with the aim of preventing the birth of other revolutions in Africa, he emphasized.

Imperialist aggressiveness, added the Angolan diplomat, also affects Ethiopia, Chad, Mozambique, Lesotho, Palestine, as well all countries fighting for their total independence.

UNITA Attacks Truck Convoy in Luanda Norte

MB210650 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] An unspecified number of dead and about 30 wounded is the result of yet another criminal action carried out recently by the UNITA puppet gangs in Xa-Muteba municipality in Luanda Norte Province. This criminal act was committed against a column of civilian trucks carrying goods and a large number of people from Malanje to the Provinces of Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul. After this tragic event, a team from the Angolan news agency, ANGOP, visited the Malanje regional hospital, where it heard the statements of a number of survivors of the attack launched against the 18 trucks of the Public Transport Enterprise.

Joao Antonio Goncalves, a driver who was shot twice in one of his legs, said that the first shots were fired at 0500 while everyone was sleeping near the bridge over the Lui River as they waited for daylight to continue their trip. The firing intensified and mortar shells began to explode. Later, the puppets approached the travelers and, through intimidation and the force of arms, plundered all their property, including documents and huge amounts of money. They then fired at the defenseless civilians.

Mateus Ambrosio Antonio, one of the survivors who was hit in the chest by mortar fragments, described the action by using the words: treacherous and coward. He said that the aim of the UNITA groups is to destabilize the country as much as they can and to liquidate the gains that have already been achieved by the Angolan people, thus worsening the difficulties that still prevail.

The ANGOP team then interviewed Fernando Joao Ramos, a member of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Angola, who described the gangsters and the type of equipment that they used. According to him, the enemy numbered 370 men and used South African- and French-made weapons. In addition to their aim of destroying the column of civilian trucks, they also wanted to destroy the bridge over the Lui River.

As a result of this criminal action, we lament the loss of human lives and destruction of property, as well as the fact that the people of Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul were prevented from receiving goods to meet their needs. In this action, the interests defended by UNITA were very clear in that they stole the property of the people and killed defenseless civilians.

Yesterday as allies of Portuguese colonialism and today as loyal servants of the South African racist regime which is condemned worldwide, the UNITA lackeys are repudiated by the Angolan people who, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, want to have peace and to rebuild the country, which has been excessively damaged by violence, into a socialist society.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel To Visit Western Europe 3-18 October

MB201030 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Field Marshal Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will visit the Kingdoms of Belgium and the Netherlands and the Republic of France 3-18 October. In the Kingdoms of Belgium and the Netherlands, the Mozambique head of state will be making friendly, working visits at the invitation of the governments of the respective countries, while in France he make a friendly, working visit at the invitation of President of the Republic of France Francois Mitterrand.

According to the communiques from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received by our editorial newsdesk yesterday, President Samora Machel will be accompanied by his wife. Another com-

munique received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that Mozambique head of state Field Marshal Samora Machel and his wife will make an official call at the headquarters of the EEC in Brussels 4-5 October at the invitation of the EEC Commission.

Foreign Journalists Arrive for Refugee Study

MB201933 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] A group of 23 journalists from various countries arrived in Maputo this afternoon for a 2-day working visit to our country. During its stay the team of journalists will make a study of the refugee question and the consequences of the South African attacks against Mozambique, and will hold talks with the Mozambique Government. The visit by the 23 journalists to Maputo is within the framework of the preparation of the international conference on refugees which will take place in Geneva in July next year. On its arrival the team of foreign journalists was received by (Dierre Abubakar), UN high commissioner for refugees. It will be recalled that the team has already been in Angola, and after Mozambique it will travel to Lesotho as part of the same objective.

National Resistance Communiques Report Operations

20 August-5 September

MB201618 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese 0400 GMT 17 Sep 83

["War communique" issued by the chief of General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance — date not given]

[Text] In Nampula Province on 24 August our heroic combatants completely destroyed a Frelimo position [words indistinct] of the communal villages of [words indistinct] and the people who were interned there were released. The enemy fled in the direction of Namigonha. In Zambezia Province on 30 August our forces clashed with Frelimo forces in the Molocue region, Namarroi District. The enemy fled in disarray [word indistinct].

In Tete Province on 24 August Mozambique National Resistance, RENAMO, forces mounted an ambush on the road between Zobue and Angonia and clashed with the enemy. The enemy fled [word indistinct], and our combatants captured two AK-47's and other military equipment. In Manica Province on 20 August our forces ambushed a (?military column) traveling from (?Beira) to Espungabera in Mucavira region. The enemy suffered more than 10 dead. On the same day RENAMO forces ambushed an enemy column traveling from Espungabera to Missao [words indistinct] in (Jeque) region. The enemy was put to flight in view of our intense fire.

On 21 August our forces attacked the enemy position of (?Chidoco) causing many dead and wounded among the enemy. The position was later adandoned by the Frelimo troops. On 29 August glorious RENAMO forces attacked an enemy position in the (Tico-Tico) region, Maparanhanga, near Gondola. The enemy suffered heavy casualities. At 0525 on 31 August our glorious combatants attacked and captured the town of Dombe. [words indistinct] A total of five Frelimo soldiers were killed and two were captured by our forces. Our forces captured 5 AK-47's, 2 FN's, 16 PPSH's, 2 [words indistinct] weapons, 1 pistol, 7 60-mm mortar shells, 1 60-mm mortar, 1 RPG-7 with 6 shells, 1 MGG, 12 RPG-2 shells, 3 75-mm cannon shells, and other equipment. A total of six vehicles, one anti-aircraft battery, and one [?BTR] were destroyed. [passage indistinct]

In Sofala Province, as we have stated earlier, the capital of the [word indistinct] district was captured on 4 September [words indistinct] and it is now a liberated area. The enemy suffered 79 confirmed casualties and fled in the direction of [name indistinct]. Our forces captured 49 weapons, including AK-47's, FN's, PPSH's, and G-3's of Portuguese manufacture. Our forces also captured 50 RPG-7 shells, 50 60-mm mortar shells, 40 hand-grenades, 8 MGG ammunition belts, 2 ammunition boxes, and other military equipment. Over 2,000 people who were interned in communal villages were released by our forces.

In Gaza Province at 1400 on 28 August our forces attacked the enemy [words indistinct] Guija District. The enemy fled, abandoning one AK-47, six RPG-7 shells, and other military equipment. One Frelimo soldier was killed. On 5 September our forces attacked the enemy position of (Majinge). The enemy was put to flight.

29 August-10 September

MB201511 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese 0400 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Communique "just in" from the Mozambique National Resistance General Staff — no date given]

[Text] The Black September offensive is in full swing. In Maputo Province on 5 September on the Magude-Mahel road near Mahel, a military truck was ambushed, and in this action 10 more Frelimo soldiers were killed. We seized eight AK-47's, one RPD, and one RPG-7 with its rockets. Various documents were also seized. In Sofala Province on 10 September our heroic combatants attacked and captured the town of Chitengo in Gorongosa. This town now under the control of our forces increases the already broad area which we have liberated in Sofala Province. Further details on this action will be given in our next military communiques.

In Zambezia Province on 29 August we attacked and destroyed the enemy position at Mucubela, 56 km northeast of the Vila da Maganja. The troops of the Machel regime fled in disarray as our combatants advanced against them. In their hasty retreat they abandoned five AK-47 rifles. Also on the same day, 29 August, a Frelimo troop column traveling on foot was ambushed between Mucubela and (Maneia). Our forces killed one Machel regime soldier and seized one AK-47 rifle.

On 30 August the enemy attempted to attack one of our positions in the (Maneia) area. They were repulsed as a result of the prompt action of our heroic combatants. The ill-disciplined enemy soldiers fled as soon as our combatants returned fire. They once again suffered heavy losses. In their flight the Machel regime

forces also abandoned 2 60-mm mortars, 1 MGG gun, 1 AK-47, 3 82-mm mortar rounds, 13 RPG-7 rounds, and various other items of war equipment.

On 2 September our heroic forces liquidated more soldiers of the ill-disciplined Machel army when they attacked, destroyed, and temporarily occupied the Namarroi district headquarters. The Frelimo garrison in that town fled immediately when they learned about the advance of our fearless combatants. Our fighters destroyed the party headquarters and the administration offices. Various items of war equipment were seized, including 1 radio transmitter, 35 handgrenades, 2 automatic pistols, and 27 AK-47 rifles.

On 7 September our forces clashed with the Frelimo troops in the (Mecula) region, 22 km northeast of (Levale). The enemy was put to flight. The enemy was subsequently ambushed by our forces in the same region, suffering five dead. The remainder fled in disarrary, and our forces captured four Frelimo soldiers in the [word indistinct] areas. Our forces killed three other Frelimo soldiers. We captured two RPD weapons, eight AK-47's, two RPG-7's with nine shells, and one pistol.

On 9 September our forces attacked the enemy in the area of [words indistinct]. Our combatants inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. The enemy abandoned 1 60-mm mortar with 18 shells, and 4 RPG-7 shells. At 0200 on 2 September in Nampula Province our combatants ambushed a vehicle that failed to stop at our control post on the national road between Murrupula and Alto Ligonha. As a result two Portuguese expatriates employed by the Azevedo and Campos, SARL Enterprise based in Nampula were killed. They were (Antonio Carneiro) and (Antonio Diniz).

Black September is on the move. War and death to the enemies of the people. The struggle continues.

SOUTH AFRICA

New Anti-Inflation Measures To Be Introduced

MB190636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says South Africa will introduce new anti-inflation measures to back up the disciplined fiscal and monetary policy which has hit economic growth and development. He said in a statement issued in Pretoria that fiscal and monetary policy would remain the cornerstone of the anti-inflation policy because sacrifices now would benefit the economy in the longer term. More details of the anti-inflation policy would be presented at a government convened conference to be held on a date still to be announced.

Mr Botha said the conference would involve a wide spectrum of South African interests. He said the country's inflation rate had to be brought into line with its trading partners if its manufacturing industry was to be become more competitive. However, he emphasized inflation was deep-seated and could not be cured overnight or without sacrifice. Mr Botha said it had to be accepted that the short-term interests of certain groups and individuals might be affected in the process of combating inflation, but if the necessary sacrifices were not made then the long-term interests of everyone involved in the South African economy might be seriously damaged.

SWAZILAND

Mbabane Police Holding Man on Sedition Charge

MB170955 Mbabane The Swazi News in English 17 Sep 83 p 24

[Text] A man is being held by police in Mbabane on a sedition charge — following the recent constitutional developments. Stephen Mvolondi Mdluli appeared briefly in court on a remand hearing yesterday. He is charged in connection with an alleged attempt to use the Swaziland Broadcasting Service to call for a nationwide strike in support of ousted Queen Regent Dzeliwe. The alleged attempt to make the broadcast was on August 27.

The charge sheet states that he "attempted to make an announcement over the Swaziland Broadcasting Service to the effect that all workers of the nation at large should go on strike in protest against the present state of confusion; the position regarding the Queen Regent; the detention of Arthur Khoza and Douglas Lukhele and the position regarding ex-Prime Minister Mabandla."

The charge was not put to him and he was not asked to plead. He was remanded in custody until September 30.

ZAMBIA

Kenyan Envoy Delivers Moi Message for Kaunda

MB201318 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Kenya's high commissioner to London, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, has hailed the warm relations between Zambia and Kenya, saying his country has always looked to Zambia for support in all fields. Mr Kiplagat said the excellent relations between the two countries had (?stayed firm), growing in strength. The envoy was speaking at Lusaka International Airport shortly before he left for home after delivering a special message from Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi for Dr Kaunda.

He paid tribute to Dr Kaunda for supporting President Moi during the OAU summit in Addis Ababa last June. Mr Kiplagat also observed that President Kaunda had played a pilot role in the strengthening of cooperation between east and central African states, especially through the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference, SADCC.

Rwandan, UNIP Party Leaders Exchange Remarks

MB201334 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba said today that bilateral links between political parties in Africa contributed to solidarity on the continent. Mr Mulemba said [words indistinct] exchange of visits between parties at various levels not only improved bilateral relations but also consolidated African unity. He said such exchanges of leaders will bring about not only understanding of bilateral issues but of problems that concern the continent as a whole. Mr Mulemba was speaking at the opening of official talks between Zambia and a delegation from the Rwanda National Revolutionary Movement for Development led by his counterpart, Mr Bonaventure Habymana.

Mr Habymana arrived in Lusaka yesterday for a 5-day official visit at the invitation of the United National Independence Party [UNIP]. Mr Mulemba paid a similar visit to Rwanda earlier this year.

Mr Mulemba also told his guests that Zambia is politically happy due to strong party organization, but is concerned with the situation in Namibia and South Africa. He reiterated Zambia's continued support for SWAPO and the ANC in their struggle against the South African regime. In reply Mr Habymana expressed his country's admiration for the role Zambia is playing as a frontline state in the liberation struggle of southern Africa. He said African solidarity, together with that of the international community, could be used to pressure South Africa to agree to Namibian independence and to change her racial policies. On Chad, Mr Habymana said the conflict in that country was fratricidal and called for negotiations between warring parties under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity.

Zimbabwe Minister in Lusaka Speaks on Migrant Labor

MB191738 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, has expressed confidence that measures adopted by southern African countries to accommodate emigrant workers from racist South Africa will succeed. Comrade Kangai was speaking in Lusaka, Zambia, today shortly after his arrival from the Soviet Union, where he attended a meeting on Soviet-African cooperation.

He dismissed fears that southern African countries will not be able to support an influx of emigrant workers because of the current economic recession. Last week labor ministers from the eight-member Southern African Labor Commission called on governments to prepare contingency development plans to absorb emigrant workers from South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Visits Canada; General Agreement Signed

MB170745 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Zimbabwe and Canada have signed a general agreement opening up avenues for the signing of future agreements on specific areas like [word indistinct] trade and scientific cooperation. The agreement was signed in Ottawa last night by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and a Canadian Foreign Ministry official, Mr (James Luke Porbuleau), in the presence of Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe and Mr Pierre Trudeau.

This general agreement will be followed by visits by experts from both countries who will work out further specific agreements. Comrade Mangwende pointed out that the agreements manifest the growing relationship between Zimbabwe and Canada which [word indistinct] Zimbabwe's present status within the (?Commonwealth) and national sovereignty. Comrade Mangwende is part of Comrade Mugabe's delegation on a 1-week official visit to Canada.

HERALD Comments on Mugabe Talks in Washington

MB191724 Harare The Herald in English 14 Sep 83 p 10

[Editorial: "'Summit' Talks"]

[Text] Successive American governments have consistently been suspicious of what they term "radical Third World governments", whose main sin may be simply disagreeing with the U.S. over important world issues. In some cases these disagreements have grown into open hostility, like the American support of anti-government forces in Angola. In other cases, the result has been a chill in diplomatic relations. U.S.-Zimbabwe relations do not fall exactly between the two. But neither do they fall into the two categories.

It is true, however, that relations between the two have been poisoned by utterances of the likes of Ian Smith who found ready audiences in rightwing American newspapers which, like the former rebel leader, find something wrong in anything a progressive black government does. Lack of personal contact between leaders of the two countries resulted in relying on third partiies, which helped deepen the suspicions. It is for this reason that the current "pressing of flesh", as the Americans themselves would aptly put it, is most welcome.

Pity this trip has come at a time when American politics is soon to be dominated by presidential electioneering. Still, better late than never. It would be expecting too much to believe that after

the visit the two sides will be able to see eye to eye on issues such as Namibia. If anything both sides will state their cases and try to win the other side over.

We believe that by speaking frankly, and agreeing to disagree on some issues, the two leaders will understand each other better and respect each other even more. American administrations never supported the liberation struggle. But their aid to independent Zimbabwe is certainly appreciated. This, we are sure, is one of the messages the Prime Minister is conveying to the Reagan administration.

Assembly Debate on Detained Officers Reported

MB201837 Harare The Herald in English 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] The three remaining air force officers acquitted of involvement in the Thornhill airbase sabotage will be held in detention indefinitely, the Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Herbert Ushewokunze, told the Assembly yesterday. "My information persuades me that we must continue to detain the three officers we have not yet released," he told the Assembly in answer to the frequently angry debate on Independent MP Mr Bill Irvine's motion censuring the re-detention of the six officers two weeks ago, ZIANA reports.

"I assure the supporters of the air force officers that because of the cheek in their motion and the lack of co-operation they showed yesterday we shall continue to detain the remainder," Cde Ushewokunze said. Cde Ushewokunze promised that the cases of the three, Wing Commander John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir, would be kept under review, "just as I keep under review the cases of other persons that we feel we must detain at this time".

In the Assembly on Wednesday the Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, said attempts to embarrass the Prime Minister on his current tour abroad about the detention of the air force men would not succeed because the Government had done nothing to be ashamed of. He noted during the debate on Mr Irvine's motion that wherever the Prime Minister had visited during his tour the question of the airmen had been raised.

"In Ireland, the first country he visited, this question was brought up. When he met President Reagan, again this question was raised," he said. In all the cases, Cde Munangagwa said, the Prime Minister had undertaken to explain to the questioners that Zimbabwe, as a sovereign state with the right to make its own decisions, could hold in detention anyone it felt to be a threat to the security of its people.

"If members of this House feel by making the redetention of the air force officers an issue we will lose foreign aid — then go ahead — we do not rule this country by foreign aid," Cde Munangagwa said.

The Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, described as "crazy and insane" the laws under which the men were tried by Mr Justice Enock Dumbutshena. The minister said the Government could not let guilty people go "scotfree", because of "British technicalities of the law."

"But for Lancaster," he told the Assembly, "certain murderers sitting in this very House would have been put on trial and hanged. But for Lancaster there is such a thing as complete immunity." The minister stressed however, that he was not attacking the courts. "I am attacking the law which we are allowing to be applied, which is a law of fiction, which doesn't allow people to look to the substance."

ZANU (PF) Member for Manicaland and Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Bishop Joshua Dhube, said he was "horrified" each time he heard the verdict of the courts. "Why is the Government always losing all these major cases in the courts?" he asked. "I think we are becoming a laughing stock in the world through our courts."

Independent and RF members, and some ZAPU MP's led by Dr Joshua Nkomo, banded together in castigating the Government for redetaining the six air force men after they had been acquitted by the High Court. Independent member for Northern, Mr Esmond Micklem, who seconded Mr Bill Irvine's motion, said Zimbabweans should be conscious of how important it was to have individual justice.

"This is a prerequisite of being considered civilised," he said. "We must be conscious of the views of nations that are giving us large sums of money." ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, spoke against the redetentions saying ZANU and ZAPU had fought against this during the liberation struggle.

Pilot Dismissed for Message to Deported Airmen

MB210714 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The Air Zimbabwe pilot, Captain Tony Thomas, who celebrated on board an Air Zimbabwe flight the release from detention of two air force officers, has been dismissed. A statement issued by the Ministry of Transport in Harare yesterday said that following a full investigation of the incident, Captain Thomas has been dismissed from Air Zimbabwe for gross misconduct. Captain Thomas broadcast a welcoming message to Air Vice Marshall Hugh Slatter and Air Commodore Philip Pile on the 9th of this month over the aircraft's public address system. The two men were detained after being acquitted of involvement in the sabotage of aircraft at Thornhill Air Base last year. They were subsequently released and deported.